CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

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JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WILLIAM BROSS. CHARLES H. RAY, JOSEPH MEDILL, ANDREW COMSTOCK.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1860.

NOT QUITE SO FAST.

A swarm of quidnunc correspondents of Eastern newspapers have dropped down upon Springfield to make up Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and to mark out the line of policy for his Administration. These patriotic gentry have given a majority of the Cabinet to prominent supporters of the Dred Scott decision. Having given Mr. Bell of Tennessee the Department of the Interior (to look after the new Territories), we suppose they will give Mr. Breckinridge the Department of War (to keep the Disunionists straight), and make Mr. Douglas the Attorney General (to define the rights of slavery in New Mexico). Catching the inspiration of these gentlemen we observe that sundry newspapers fall to mapping out the course of the Administration, by making it the chief end of Republicanism to bring more slave States into the Union. Probably the next thing on the carpet will be an enforcement of the Dred Scott decision, on the political side thereof.

Well, gentlemen, we have not exchanged a word with Mr. Lincoln on these subjects since he was nominated; nor before he was nominated, for that matter. Nor has he exchanged a word with any one since. But this much we do know—that if Mr. Lincoln is committed to anything it is to the "policy of *treating slavery as being wrong*, with the regard to the difficulties of getting rid of it in a peaceful way."

THE STATE SENATE.

Another day of most anxious suspense has passed. At an early hour yesterday morning doubts were cast upon the election of Mr. SCHEEL in the St. Clair Senatorial District. Two hours later the intelligence was received that Dr. JAYNE (Republican) was elected in the Sangamon and Morgan District by the freezing majority of SEVEN. A clincher followed, in the shape of a dispatch from Springfield announcing that JAYNE had *received the certificate*. All parties drew their deepest breath when this news was communicated. JAYNE's majority in Sangamon is 68, and MCCONNELL's majority in Morgan 61.

Therefore the Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature beyond any contingency.

Mr. SCHEEL is apparently defeated by 95 majority. Whether this calamity is due to the Border Ruffian violence in Illinois-town or to other causes, we do not know. We trust this affair will undergo a rigid investigation.

The following is the exact complexion of the Senate:

Districts.	*Rep. Dem.*
1. Cook County—Wm. B. Ogden,	1
*2. Lake and McHenry—H. W. Blodgett,	1
*3. Boone, Winnebago, Ogle, Carroll—[illegible]	1
" Jo Daviess and Stephenson—J. H. Adams,	1
*5. Kane, DeKalb, Lee and Whiteside—E. P. Adams,	1
6. De Page, Kendall, Kankakee, Kendall and Will—A. W. Mack,	1
7. Bureau, Grundy, LaSalle and Livingston—Washington Bross,	1
*8. Peoria, Marshall, Putnam and Woodford—Geo. C. Bestor,	1
9. Henry, Knox, Mercer, Rock Island, Stark and Warren—T. J. Pickett,	1
10. Fulton and McDonough—William Berry,	1
*11. Schuyler, Hancock and Henderson—T. F. Richmond,	1
*12. Adams and Brown—Austin Brooks,	1
*13. Pike, Calhoun and Scott—C. L. Higbee,	1
*14. Greene, Macoupin and Jersey—A. L. Knapp,	1
15. Sangamon and Morgan—W. Jayne,	1
16. Champaign, Christian, DeWitt, Macon, McLean, Moultrie, Piatt and Shelby—R. J. Oglesby,	1
17. Clark, Coles, Edgar, Logan and Tazewell—H. E. Dummer,	1
*18. Vermilion, Ford, Douglas, Coles, Edgar and Cumberland—T. A. Marshall,	1
19. Clark, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Marion and Lawrence—J. Funkhouser,	1
20. Clay, Edwards, Jefferson, Marion, Richland, Wabash and Wayne, Z. Casey,	1
*21. Madison, Bond and Montgomery—Sam Buckmaster,	1
22. St. Clair and Monroe—W. H. Underwood,	1
23. Franklin, Hamilton, Saline, White and Williamson—M. H. Ridley	1
24. Clinton, Jackson, Perry, Randolph and Washington—J. M. Rogers,	1
*25. Alexander, Union, Johnson, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Hardin and Gallatin—A. J. Kuykendall,	1
Total,	13 12

*Holding over.

Disgraceful Election Fraud in Fulton County.

We learn from the Peoria *Transcript* that the Democratic judges of election in Liverpool, Fulton County, after making up a set of returns to suit themselves, *deliberately emptied the ballot boxes into the stove*, against the protest of a room full of voters who were waiting for the official count. They returned a less number of Republican votes than there are voters in the precinct, who offer to make affidavit that they placed Republican tickets in the ballot box.

A Close Rub.

We have the gratification of announcing the election of Jayne in the Springfield district. The following is official:

Sangamon.....	68 maj. for Jayne.
Morgan.....	61 do do McConnell.
Jayne's majority.....	7

McConnell talks of contesting. Let him. The Senate now stands 13 Republican to 12 Doughfaces. The House 40 Republicans to 35 Doughfaces—majority on joint ballot 6. Lieut. Gov. Hoffman has a vote in all cases of a tie in the Senate.

Iowa Election Returns.

The following returns from Iowa have been forwarded to us by correspondents:

Jones County—1,453 for Lincoln; for Douglas, 1,098. Maj. 355. This is better than Jones county has ever done.

Floyd County gives Lincoln 538 majority, which is 125 better than Floyd county usually does.

Chickasaw County, for Lincoln 250—a gain of 100.

Monroe County gives Lincoln 888 votes, and Douglas 751—a handsome gain.

Indiana Returns.

Elkhart Co, gave Lincoln 543 maj.

Marion Co. (Indianapolis) rolled up 1772 majority for Lincoln.

Randolph Co., 1115 ditto.

Lagrange Co., 946 ditto.

Allen Co. (Fort Wayne) gave Douglas 672 majority.

Tippecanoe Co. (Lafayette) gave Lincoln 194 majority.

Marshall Co. gives Lincoln 153 majority.

Michigan Returns.

Hillsdale, Mich., rolls up 2,041 majority for Lincoln. St. Joseph County gives him 868 majority.

☞ The vote in Ullin, Pulaski County, which is in Lower Egypt, was for Lincoln 51, Douglas 40.

☞ Mount City, same county, Lincoln 44, Douglas 94, Bell 38.

☞ Valley Forge, same county, Lincoln 52, Douglas 57.

☞ Ottawa gave Douglas 146 majority.

☞ Walworth County, Wis., votes thus: Lincoln, 3,871; Douglas, 1,588. Majority for Lincoln, 2,283. This county undertook to give Potter more majority than Milwaukee county would against him, and it was done handsomely.

☞ Cave precinct, Franklin county, Egypt, gave Lincoln 65 votes, Douglas 101, Bell 11. Pretty well for a precinct which never before cast over three Republican votes. Logan lives in that county.

☞ Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, which has been Democratic by 600 to 900, gave Sloan for Congress 900 over dirty dog Larrabee. Lincoln has 180 over Douglas.

☞ Hinkhawk County, Iowa, gives Lincoln majority, which is 380 better than last year.

☞ Winneshiek County, Iowa, gave Lincoln 679 majority, which is ahead of Fremont's majority.

The Disunion Question—Trouble from a New Source.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HARRISBURG, Ill., Nov. 10, 1860.

The patriotic citizens of Harrisburg, who are without exception, Red Republicans, having patiently awaited the action of the country in the late election, and that being now ascertained, are preparing to act with energy in view of the present dreadful condition of our national affairs. Not a single Red Republican has been elected to the House of Representatives from the whole South. The flagrant disregard thus evinced for our feelings and wishes, as well as for our most sacred rights, leaves us no alternative but to secede. The die is cast—let the consequences be upon the heads of those who dare to set up their opinions against those of our patriotic and chivalrous citizens.

The Supervisors were consulted together and determined to call a Convention to meet on the 18th instant in White Cedar Swamp.

Squire Mullet, our Justice of the Peace, has resigned, as has also the keeper of the Light House and Collector of the Port of Calumet. It is proposed to declare this a free port. It is expected that the Emperor Napoleon will guarantee our safety in this respect in order to secure free trade in frogs—our great staple. Previous to the arrival of the French fleet, however, the sloop Bloody Politeful will lie off the mouth of the river fully manned and armed with the most improved gonga. A corps of Chinese Artists will be employed to paint the most horrible faces on the sides of the light-house to strike terror into the hearts of our enemies. A kind of newly invented gas, giving out a stench more dreadful than that of the Chinese stink pots, will be kept in large quantities ready for use.

At the Convention a string of four hundred and ninety-nine resolutions will be passed, and an oration delivered by a young gentleman, now a Sophomore in a Southern College.

Confident that history will do them full justice, the chivalrous citizens of Hard Scrabble will sling their banner to the breeze. They are unanimous in the opinion and determination that the election of a majority of the United States House of Representatives opposed to them in sentiment, "ought not and will not be submitted to." However others may act—however lukewarm may be the patriotism of other places, Hardscrabble will be found erect and ready to do her whole noble and sublime duty.

Yours, truly, PICKEREL.

Hon. N. B. Judd.

[From the State Journal.]

In the midst of the general rejoicings over the glorious result of the election in this State, in which we have carried the Legislature, and made a clean sweep upon both National and State tickets by majorities exceeding the most sanguine expectations, we cannot help pausing to express, on behalf of the Republicans of Illinois, how much they are indebted for their triple victory to the unremitting labors of the State Executive Committee, and particularly to its Chairman, the Hon. N. B. Judd. His efficient services were not confined to any one point but extended to all parts of the battle field and comprehended all the minutia of the campaign. He was not only the General who planned and arranged the orders and details of the canvass, but he proceeded to execute them also, carrying on a correspondence with all parts of the State and doing an amount of office labor which would have discouraged any one else. This is the third campaign of which Mr. Judd has had the advantageous position as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and it is the third victory, after as many pitched battles with the enemy, to which he has lead the gallant Republican hosts of our State. They owe him much for his efficient services in the great cause in which they are all embarked.

What Lincoln Will Not Do.

A story has been in circulation for a week past, that Lincoln intended, after his election, to write a letter promising to be very "conservative"—as little Republican as possible. The N. Y. *Tribune* makes the following sensible remarks on the subject:

"The rumors afloat of a letter to be written by the President elect, intending to soothe the horror of those who have persistently denounced him as a foe to the Constitution and the South, seem to us as devoid of intrinsic probability as our correspondent. If those who have hitherto insisted on believing Mr. Lincoln all that he is not and should not be, will candidly read his discussions with Douglas in 1858, with which we shall be happy to supply them, they cannot fail to see that their fears are fallacious and their imputations groundless. If there is not more in what he so plainly declared long before he was thought of for President and when he was appealing for support to the citizens of a Free State only, they surely cannot be expected to place confidence in professions made under the immediate impetus of the threats of the fire-eaters that they are about to dissolve the Union whereof he has been chosen President? If they believe not Moses and the Prophets, neither would they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."

The N. Y. *Times*, commenting on Mr. Lincoln's position, says:

Something more serious than the existing state of affairs will be required to elicit from Mr. Lincoln at present any further declaration of his principles, or an assurance that the South need fear nothing from his policy. He will deal out equal and exact justice to all sections of the country, and it would be admitting just cause for suspecting his honesty if he should re-utter at this time any expression of loyalty to the Union, or disavow any design of infringing upon the rights of the South. It is regarded as a matter of course that he believes what he has said; therefore it would be superfluous for him after his consecrative record as a member of Congress, his frequently expressed belief in the States rights doctrine, and above all, his strictly constitutional elevation to office, to put himself on record as the way to lay the groundless fears of his bitter opponents, at the risk of being deemed a coward by his friends.

There can be no doubt whatever in the mind of any man that Mr. Lincoln regards slavery as a moral, social and political evil, and that it should be dealt with by the Federal Government in every instance where it is called upon to deal with it at all. On this point there is no room for question, and there need be no misconception as to his official action. The whole influence of the Executive Department of the Government while in his hands, will be thrown against the extension of slavery into the Territories of the Union and the reopening of the African slave trade.

On these points he will make no compromise, nor yield one hair's breadth to coercion from any quarter or in any shape. He does not accede to the alleged decision of the Supreme Court, that the Constitution places slave property in the Territory, and protects them as such wherever its jurisdiction extends; nor will he be in the least degree governed or controlled by it in the present connection. He will do all in his power, personally and officially, by the direct exercise of the powers of his office and the indirect influence legitimately flowing from it, to arrest the tendency to make slavery national and perpetual, and to place it in precisely the same position which it held in the early days of the republic, and in the view of the founders of the Government. On this point we take it for granted he will be firm and immovable, so as to put it beyond the hope of any class or any section to change his purpose.

Silence of President Buchanan—Gen. Lane Ridicules Secession.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

There is evidently alarm here at the position of affairs in the South, the most serious difficulty being apprehended from the resignations of Federal officers, particularly those connected with the collection of the revenue. The Collector of the port of Charleston has tendered his resignation, and the Department apprehends that his subordinates will do likewise. "What's to be done?" seems to be a puzzling question with the Administration—and, strange to say, Mr. Buchanan still maintains an unbroken silence on the subject—not even expressing an opinion to any member of his Cabinet. In Cabinet meeting to-morrow it is an incipated that he will indicate his views. A rumor current on the street this morning, that the President had already determined to issue a proclamation, has no foundation, in truth, as I learn from reliable authority.

Gen. Lane, who ridicules the idea of secession or disunion, had a long interview this morning with the Secretary of War, in company with Gov. Stevens. The General claims that a suspicion of secession is an imputation upon the intelligence of the Southern States. He looks as calm and good-humored as if defeat had not overtaken the Democratic party. The election is scouting down in Virginia. The general sentiment is in favor of awaiting the issue, and testing the Republican Administration. The same feeling gains strength every where in Maryland with all parties.

Missouri Election.

The returns which we publish this morning, and which we have endeavored to make as accurate as possible, leave the vote of Missouri in some doubt, as between Douglas and Bell. So far Bell has 34,629; Douglas 34,176; Breckinridge 14,945; Lincoln 13,718. Were it not for a diversion of a portion of the Democratic vote in favor of the candidate of the Disunionists, there would be no doubt about the result, for in the fifty odd counties yet to be heard from, the Democratic party had in August a large majority. But a division of that vote, though only a limited portion of it should be given to Breckinridge, may decide the contest in favor of Mr. Bell. With a few exceptions, all the strongholds of what may be called the Bell party have been heard from, and additional returns to-day may give the majority to Mr. Douglas. *Breckinridge is gaining a little ahead of Lincoln.—St. Louis Republican, Nov. 10.*

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

[OFFICIAL RETURNS.]

We publish the full vote for President in all the following counties, and the vote for and against a Convention to form a new Constitution, so far as heard from:

	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Bell.	Breck.	Const.	Against.
Alexander	106	864	178	79		
Coles	1,670	1,692	84		990	8,416
Christian	1,000	1,466	90	9	758	1,529
Cook	14,589	9,946	707		24,369	999
Clay	681	1,079	20	2		
Clark	1,000	1,000	30	2	1,064	401
Du Page	1,709	853	3	1	2,150	189
De Witt	1,000	1,013	83	63	1,262	995
Edgar	1,000	1,000	50	50	1,000	1,000
Kingman	423	1,029				
Fulton	1,774	1,762	65	11	992	3,776
Fayette	980	1,571	97	3	605	1,589
Franklin	286	1,391	75	5	113	1,350
Gallatin	231	1,040				
Hardin	17	499				
Jefferson	427	1,869	139	11		
Knox	1,651	1,651	97	9		
Kankakee	1,977	968	9	16	2,784	91
Marshall	1,815	1,274	1	1	1,979	93
Lee	1,000	1,140	15	9	1,515	1,067
Lake	2,794	960	4	5	3,475	876
LaSalle	5,343	3,000				
Moultrie	615	707	15		595	820
Mellenry	3,033	1,444	17	8	2,960	1,499
Montgomery	1,069	1,749	149	30	726	2,397
Monroe	943	1,407	17		870	1,028
Macon	1,000	978				
Mercer	1,000	1,000	58	7		
Macon	1,501	1,541	56	20	1,943	1,885
Pope	1,125	1,939	41			
Peoria	3,350	3,726	21	51	5,063	1,459
Perry	444	1,101	128			
Putnam	1,000	1,000		64	980	118
Rock Island	2,000	1,000	94	19	3,010	880
Randolph	2,000	2,000	50	50	3,000	1,000
Shelby	977	2,025		19	970	2,028
Stephenson	2,670	1,787	4	13	3,631	1,826
Stark	1,000	1,000	20	1	1,031	969
St. Clair	3,628	3,014	14			
Tazewell	2,265	2,147				
Vermillion	2,100	1,971	4	7	2,194	1,682
Warren	2,208	1,079	17	14	1,869	2,033
Winnebago	3,000	1,875	15	10	3,797	1,000
White	1,729	1,544	11	8		
Whiteside	2,213	1,110	17	8	2,630	994

ALEXANDER Co.—Official.—Douglas 684, Lincoln 178, Breckinridge 76. For Congress, Logan 810, Linegar 107. State ticket same.

PULASKI Co.—All heard from; Douglas 205 majority.

MASSAC Co.—Official.—Lincoln, 120; Douglas, 573.

HARDING Co.—Official.—Lincoln, 17; Douglas, 499.

POPE Co.—Official.—Lincoln, 127; Douglas, 1,202.

SANGAMON Co.—Official.—Lincoln, 3,556; Douglas, 3,156; Bell, 115; Breck. 77. Total, 3,600; Allen, 3,002; Stewart, 11; Hope, 64. Congress—Case, 3,328; McClernand, 3,629. Senators—Jayne, 3,648; McConnell, 3,572. Representatives—Lawrence, 3,703; Weber, 3,499; Broadwell, 3,525; Ledlie, 3,594; Wright, 43; Nesbitt, 43.

JEFFERSON Co.—Complete—Lincoln, 457; Douglas, 1808; Bell, 129; Breckinridge, 21. The vote for Governor about the same.

FAYETTE Co.—Complete — Douglas 609 majority.

UNION Co.—Lincoln, 107; Breckinridge, 819; Douglas, 999; Bell, 58; Yates, 165; Allen, 1017; Hope, 857.

ST. CLAIR Co.—Official—Douglas, 3014; Breckinridge, 23; Lincoln, 3682. Congress—Fouke, Dem., 3945; Gillespie, Rep., 3737; Green, Breck., 9. State Senator—Underwood, Dem., 3177; Scheel, Rep., 3638. Legislature—Winstanly, Dem., 3140; French, Dem., 3147; Jarrot, Rep., 3563; Stokes, Rep., 3071.

MONROE Co.—Official—Lincoln, 3553; Douglas, 2568; Bell, 58; Breckinridge, 7; Gerrit Smith, 2. Governor—Yates, 3557; Allen, 2564. Congress—Lovejoy, 3447; Murray, 2613; Hatch, 3353; Campbell, 2563; Dubois, 3354; Arntzen, 2557. Senator—Oglesby, 3584; Coler, 2584; Hogg, Representative, majority 993.

Our Little Sister Portioned Off.

The New York *Herald*, which has for some time past been blowing the Secession bugle for merely political purposes, now that the terrible crisis of Lincoln's election, thus quietly and tellingly portions off our uncasy little sister, the Palmetto State. Since she is bound to go out of the Union, of course it must be done in decency and in order. There is a very pretty bit of sarcasm in the following which appears in the *Herald*'s money article of Friday last:

The announcement that the federal officers in South Carolina have resigned their offices, and that the Legislature has unanimously called a convention to prepare for secession, will take no one by surprise. The event was generally anticipated, and whatever the views of lawyers may be with regard to the right of a State to secede, public sentiment in this section of the country would be decidedly opposed to the detention of any State in the Union by force. We presume that, in the event of the 300,000 free white people of South Carolina declaring their determination to withdraw from the republic, no serious objection would be raised; and it therefore becomes interesting to inquire into the financial condition of the State. South Carolina owes $8,000,000, represented by three, five and six per cent State bonds, nearly all of which are held in England. The interest on the debt is paid out of the profits of the State Bank, and some railway stocks owned by the State. The State revenue averages about $600,000 annually, about half of which is derived from a capitation of seventy cents a head on slaves; one fourth of the balance is derived from a land tax amounting to about six mills in the dollar on the value of the agricultural land throughout the State. The expenditure, which generally falls short of the income, is economical, and is incurred for municipal and State purposes. In the event of the secession of South Carolina, a new issue of bonds would be necessary to pay for the United States property within the limits of the State—such as Fort Hayden, on Sullivan's Island; Fort Sumter, Fort Johnson, Fort Pinckney, the Custom House, Post Offices, &c., throughout the State, all of which the new nation would have to purchase. It would be hard to value these buildings, as forts have no actual market value, but there could be no less than a few several millions. A further issue of bonds would also be requisite for the purchase or construction of such vessels of war and revenue cutters as the foreign trade of the new nation would require. Lastly, in separating from the Union, South Carolina would be expected—as Lombardy did when it separated from the Austrian empire—to assume a portion of the debt of the United States, which has been incurred partly for her benefit. What proportion ought to be assumed, in this contingency, by South Carolina, we will not now undertake to discuss; the United States would probably be disposed to deal liberally with their departing associate, and no one would desire to see the necessary difficulties of her position needlessly complicated. Still, allowing that her share of the debt was set down at the lowest possible figure, the total amount of bonds which the new nation would propose to issue, in order to pay for United States property acquired, to purchase the rudiments of a navy, and to settle finally with this country, would hardly be less than ten or twelve millions of dollars, which, added to the present debt, would bring the total indebtedness of the new nation up to something like $14,000,000. After the consummation of the case, it seems probable that the bonds of the new nation might be had at a very reasonable rate. With regard to the expenditure, South Carolina as an independent State, it is safe to assume that the revenue service along the inland frontier—some 600 or 700 miles long—would be expensive. Judging from the cost of our Revenue Marine service in the North, this line could not be guarded against smuggling for less than $750,000 to $1,000,000 a year. At least as much would have to be spent on an army and navy to begin with, and if the new nation had any foreign representations at the seat of government, and in the view of the founders of the Government. On this point we take it for granted he will be firm and immovable, so as to put it beyond the hope of any class or any section to change his purpose.

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He will Issue No Manifesto.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8, 1860.

Mr. Lincoln is still continually visited by crowds of well-wishers, not only from his own party, but also from what was recently the Democratic and Bell-Everett parties.

Although the city is well filled with visitors, no public celebration has yet been arranged, but one is determined upon as soon as complete official news shall arrive from all important States. Meanwhile, there is the greatest eagerness to ascertain in some manner the new President's intentions, as regards his own course and the choice of his appointments. Mr. Lincoln, however, is the last man to gratify this curiosity until the proper time shall arrive. Not the slightest indication of his future movements is yielded to anybody.

There are many inquiries from abroad as to whether Mr. Lincoln will make any speech or write any letter defining his views, but up to this he has certainly entertained no idea of writing or speaking upon the subject. He may, possibly, be induced to say a few words on election, made a brief address, but it will be without preparation, and wholly informal. The only letters he writes are of a private nature, and there are plenty of these required.

THE WESTERN RESERVE OF OHIO.—This stronghold of Freedom piled up a prodigious majority for Lincoln on Tuesday, reaching 26,357, a Republican gain of 4,758 since the October election.

A TERRIBLE REVELATION.—"Our Richmond correspondent" of the N. Y. *Herald*, who is probably a very mild personage with hoist in his elbows, writing a letter for two dollars, actually gives ink to the following:

South Carolina has received a guarantee from New York that a force of one hundred thousand men would be placed at her service to defend her from invasion, either by the general government or any other power, pending the consummation of her avowed purpose of secession. South Carolina is unwilling to accept the offer, pressing [illegible] to trust to the patriotic instincts of her sister Southern States.

THE CITY.

THE HAYMARKERS.—The Musical Union give the Haymakers on Friday of next week.

☞ Remember Mr. Dye's adult singing school every Monday evening, at 115 Lake street, over Goold's Piano Rooms. The first lesson free.

SMOKING CARS.—The Pittsburgh, Fot Wayne & Chicago Railroad have added a smoking car to each of their passenger trains. Lovers of the weed will thank them.

No 100 DEARBORN STREET.—Messrs. Nevale & Hyde have all the hats dailies and weeklies, and a variety of fresh periodical literature.

THE GREAT SLANDER SUIT.—The Fisher-Stone case, in the Circuit Court, still drags its slow length along, and will continue for two weeks to come.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A. M. Humphrey, for, merly conductor on one of the Randolph street cars in this city, was instantly killed at Perti, on Thursday night, by falling from a freight train on the C. & R. I. RR. on which he was conductor.

THE CHICAGO AUDUBON CLUB.—The Chicago Audubon Club acknowledge the receipt of a White Sand Hill Crane from Harry D. Gardner, Esq., of Princeton, Ill., who has a very handsome White Quail, which he will send the Club.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The Winter time-table on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad goes into effect on Monday. Trains leave every morning (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock, and 8 P. M. every day except Saturday. Trains arrive at 8.55 A. M. and 8.40 P. M. daily, except on Sunday.

ANOTHER RAILROAD EXCURSION.—We understand that it is the intention of the managers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to give the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh an excursion over that road to Chicago, some time towards the close of the present month.

PERSONAL.—The following are among the guests at the Briggs House:—Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Princeton; Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, St. Charles; Hon. Joseph Casey, Pa; Hon. Russell Errett, Pa; R. H. Watson, Esq., Washington, D. C.; H. Baldwin, Jr., Esq., do; H. Valentine, Esq., N. Y.; Hon. P. N. Smith, Wisconsin; Edward Fuchs and Lady, England; E. A. G. Roalston and family, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Erastus Corning, Gil. C. Davidson, Albany, N. Y.; Col. C. N. Wells, New York; Madame Colson, Miss Kellogg, Brignoli, Susini, Ferri, Muzio, of the Italian Opera Troupe; M. Farrell and family, Harvard Co., Lieut. T. B. Adelin, (U. S. A.) and family, O. Perkins, Boston; Col. W. N. Turner, Va., are stopping at the Tremont House.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—Those two lectures on Astronomy by Prof. Springer, at the Union Park Baptist Church were acknowledged by all to be worth going miles through mud and rain to hear, and the illustrations with a magic lantern enchanted the children. The last of the course is to be given to-night at the same place, at 7½ o'clock. Don't fail to go, and take your children. Only 15 cents for adults and 10 cents for children.

A CHANGE IN THE COMMISSION BUSINESS.—By an advertisement, to be found in another column, it will be seen that Messrs. Flint & Wheeler have retired from the Produce Commission business, and are succeeded by the new firm of Finley, Hoyt & Rumsey. The members of the new firm are well and favorably known to this community, and we have no doubt but consignments to them will meet with prompt and faithful attention.

THE PHILHARMONICK.—It is gratifying to notice the success of the new musical organization, the Philharmonick, which has so have been inaugurated under the best of circumstances, and with a promise to become a prominent agent in musical culture in our city. Three hundred members have signed the Constitution, a number that will be yet largely increased. The Society give their first Concert in Bryan Hall on Monday evening next. Nov. 19th.

THE COLSON OPERATIC CONCERTS.—There will be a full house at Bryan Hall to-night, the occasion of the opening night of the brief season of operatic concerts. The programme for this evening is full of gems. Madame Colson will sing "Bolero," from Verdi's Opera of "The Sicilian Vespers," an aria from "Traviata," and the French Laughing Song. Signor Susini opens with a grand aria from "Lucrezia Borgia." Miss Kellogg, Brignoli and Ferri are each put down for something excellent; and Madame Colson, besides the above, will appear in three trios and one quartette.

Tee whole programme is a superb one, with Sig. Muzio as the director. For Tuesday evening, the entire programme will be changed. Tickets are being sold rapidly both at the Tremont House and at M. Higgins' Music Store, No. 117 Randolph street. We trust these artist will not leave us without giving at least one evening of full opera.

WAR AND 178 RESULTS.—Bob was in the general fruit and pea-nut commission trade. Bill was a humble but useful member of the lower walk of our own profession, in the newspaper line. True it is that both traded on a few dimes cash capital, and that Bill lifted up his voice like the pelican in the wilderness, crying "Ere you Herald, *Journal*, *Times on Tribune*!" and the other B—— sold apples, two for a few cents or more. Both pursued their vocations in the Postoffice vestibule, and harmoniously too, for aught we know, up to Saturday night.

Just how it came about we don't know, but this is true, that when we entered, they were at it. Bob was down and Bill over him, then Bill had Bob in chancery, and the newspaper and fruit business languished the while, as they pegged away at each other, with fists about the size of nutmegs and as rough and brown. Such cuffs, and buffetings, and cheap gutturals as they lavished on one another, and how they tore at one another, perhaps you may have seen on a like occasion, and we need not tell you.

When both were out of breath, they got themselves up, each by himself and finished up the job with glowering looks at each other, which certainly break no bones, but which were chosen as a cheap and easy way of tailing out the fight.

Says Bob: "Guess yer can sell yer old papers now," pointing to the ill fated journals scattered on the mud trampled floor. "Well," ejaculated the other, in a small bass approaching to the growl of a tin trumpet, "Guess they'll sell better than yer derned old apples," indicating where, as the leading *cause belli*, the unhappy fruit had been scattered in the mud. It was an even thing, about half and half, or vulgarly "nip and tuck. Bob, in the scales of the conflict, hung even against Bill.

And they stood a small, dirty, but striking ly well illustrated miniature edition of a treatise on wars in general. Witness how trade was suspended while Bill and Bob fought; apples and newspapers stood aside when grim visaged war, as real in kind, under those ragged jackets, as under the cotton padding that stuffs out a soldier's chest, "displayed its wrinkled front." They got bruises, and hatters, and mud, and both, we shall expect to learn, have failed in business and come under the general bankrupt law, for have not newsboys and apple-peddlers a credit to win or lose?

All history is full of instances like that of Saturday evening in the Post Office vestibule, where nations have worn away business interests and prosperity, in contests not better based than that of Bill and Bob. All society is full of like examples, where litigants actually happy results for themselves in our courts; each party at the last retaining the sublime satisfaction of the urchins at the Post Office, over one another's damaged stock in trade.

The Globe Catastrophe.

The wounded man Cusick, injured by the Globe calamity, is dead, making the fourteenth victim to this disaster.

On Saturday afternoon three bodies were taken from the ruins of the propeller. They were identified as those of Benjamin Wilson, first engineer; Richard Forsyth, second engineer; and one of the firemen, supposed to be Charles French. No person was able fully to identify the latter at the inquest.

The bodies of the engineers did not appear to have received any wounds, bruises, or injuries whatever. The body of the fireman was [illegible] wife and five children. He has been living in Buffalo. Richard Forsyth left three children, whose mother is dead. They live a short distance from Buffalo. Their remains will be sent East for interment.

The two patients at the Marine Hospital, one of them the son of Thomas Hale, Esq., are doing well.

The Burch Divorce Case.

The present week will see the Burch Divorce Case come before the Dupage County Court, in session at Naperville, in Dupage county. This town lies seven miles south of Wheaton station, twenty-seven miles distant from this city, on the Chicago & Galena Railroad, and a daily stage forms the connection with the cars at that point.

Hon. Erastus Corning and others enlisted in behalf of the defendant, reached this city on Saturday morning. Mrs. Burch has been in the city for some time past, making her home with a private family, and avoiding all appearing in public. The full list of the legal talent engaged for the defence is not yet announced, but it will be numerous, and embrace some of the most prominent names known to the bar of the country at large.

The number of counsel engaged is in itself something remarkable, and indicative of the determination and lavish outlay which will on both sides characterize this case, where both are wealthy, determined, and prepared to contest every point.

In several different points in other States, depositions are being taken, and the interests of the parties there are watched by eminent counsel in those several cities. It is one of a class of cases that are a mint for the lawyers.

The case will be called up some time during the week. The impression generally prevails, that a continuance will be sought by one or the other of the parties. The public will be decidedly the gainers, if the hearing never comes up at all; but it is unlikely it will be spared them, either now or at some future day.

The general and wide-spread interest the case awakened throughout the country is well indicated by the fact, that eleven publishers, daily journals, representing our own and other cities, will, as we learn, be represented at the trial for continuous and full reports of the same, added to which it will doubtless have its run in the red-pepper style of literature, with illustrations and letter press, carefully wrought up to sensation point. All this will be postponed by a continuance, and be happily avoided by an adjustment of the suit. The former is somewhat probable; the latter very unlikely.

Listen to It.

The *Times and Herald* of Saturday evening comes out unpleasantly bitter over the Southern gentleman who threw rotten eggs at our friend Johnson Senator "way down in Alabama," a few days ago. It calls him as

"unknown cut-throat villain!"
"unknown scoundrel!"
"unknown villain!"

It finishes its exhibition of unchristian spirit by actually charging the egg gentleman with being an—Abolitionist "lurking in disguise in Alabama, to foment negro insurrections!!!"

That we call cool. Were there any possibility that the rostrum of a Montgomery, Alabama, if it hasn't already resigned, would not feel it his duty to take paper from the mailbag with the tongs and drop it gently in the fire, it would be a fearful punishment to the man that threw the eggs, to send him this particular copy of the *Times and Herald*. But alas this cannot be done—our neighbor cannot circulate down South; and probably were the Governor himself to attempt to exhibit his Bunkum in that pleasant town of Montgomery, he would be waited upon by a Vigilance Committee in two hours, and sent over the border.

AN OFFER TO A MANAGER.—Somebody in an adjoining county, who has a most liberal and wellplaced confidence in the disposition of Manager McVicker to please the public, but who with that confidence, joins a singularly latitudinarian view of the legitimate in theatricals, comes down with the following unique, and uniquely put proposition to the proprietor of our Theatre. We omit the name and whereabouts of the sc

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1860.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Elsewhere in this paper, we print a number of articles from respectable Southern journals in which the Disunion question is freely discussed. It will be seen that no violent opinions are broached, and that no extreme measures are recommended by the politicians of the border States—that all the sulphurous fulminations come from Cottondom where there are two slaves to one white man, and where, in the event of trouble, the first and only difficulty would be to raise an army to keep the unruly chattels quiet. We call particular attention to the Nashville *Banner* and the several extracts from the Louisville *Journal*.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

We have no fears but that the treasonable conduct of the Southern fire-eaters will ultimately result in good. One thing it will certainly do. It will lead to the organization of a strong, compact and active conservative Union party, even in the Cotton-States, which will be victorious from the beginning except, perhaps, in South Carolina, and which will ultimately triumph even in that State. It may—though on this point we have doubts—keep disunion Representatives and Senators away from Washington long enough to permit the Republicans, who would then be in the majority, to inaugurate their distinctive measures, and thus secure to the country all the advantages of a Republican Administration from the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's term. We can conceive of no greater good than this. It is almost too much to hope for. Yet it may happen; and the prayers of all true patriots ought to be directed to that end.

NEEDLESS LABOR.

Some of our contemporaries are occupying their time and their columns very unprofitably by undertaking to mark out the policy to be pursued by the incoming Administration. Long before receiving the nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Lincoln gave free expression to his views on questions of national import. Those views correspond in every respect with the doctrine ,embraced in the Chicago platform. They require neither gloss nor commentary; and even if such were not the fact, no person is authorized to speak for Mr. Lincoln in the premises. In his triumphant election we have the highest possible evidence that the people are satisfied with his political opinions, that they confide in his integrity,his firmness, his patriotism and his fidelity to the Constitution. What more is wanted? If there are traitors in some of the Southern States who are not willing to submit to the will of the people in the selection of an executive in accordance with the mode prescribed by the Constitution, that is quite another matter. Those who commit treason should be made to suffer the penalty of their crime. The government is certainly strong enough to protect itself from this class of offenders. If it is not, then it is not worth preserving, and the sooner the fact is known the better. At all events let not the party of the Constitution, of law and of order, stultify itself now that it is about to take possession of the government, by efforts to conciliate those who are traitorously inclined. There is a better, more appropriate and more effectual remedy for treason and rebellion than this. We have fought this battle on the principles of eternal right and justice. We have won the victory. Now let us await the issue in confidence. Let traitors clamor as much as they choose; but let no one who has aided by word or by vote in achieving the triumph abate one jot or title from the principles on which we marched into battle and through which we have conquered.

AN AMERICAN POLICY.

[...] office with a minority in each branch of Congress, it is nevertheless not improbable that, through the aid of a portion of the South American and the Anti-Lecompton votes, it will be able to inaugurate several of its distinctive measures at an early day. Among the measures which we may reasonably calculate on thus securing we think it safe to include the following: The Homestead Law; a bill for the construction of a railroad and a line of telegraph to the Pacific; such a modification of the tariff law as will insure a constant home market for a large portion of our surplus agricultural products, and a reasonable protection against competition with the cheap pauper labor of Europe. There are other measures the adoption of which may be obtained in the same manner, but which will doubtless require greater effort and more laborious discussion. Of this class, that which is most likely to command the support of men outside of the Republican organization, is reciprocal free trade with all the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

It is only within the last twelve months that this question has been made the subject of thought and discussion. The treaty of reciprocity with Canada was found to work so well that, here and there, thoughtful observers raised the inquiry, "Why not enlarge the free list, as respects Canada, and then apply the principle to all the countries of North and South America?" Investigation followed, and many facts have been brought to light having a favorable bearing upon such a policy. Still it is a new question, and even by those who have given it some attention it is as yet but imperfectly understood. Let us glance briefly at some of the results likely to flow from such a policy:

1. It would put a final quietus upon the fillibuster spirit which has grown so rampant of late years in the Southern States. A treaty of reciprocity with the Central American States, for example, would enjoin such obligations upon our government as would render the raids of another Walker into Nicaragua and Honduras an impossibility. We should be bound by self interest as well as by national comity to nip all such schemes in the bud, and we would do it.

II. The inauguration of such a policy would be fatal also to the gigantic scheme for plundering the national treasury of two hundred millions or more of dollars, for the purchase of Cuba, and we should hear no more of the alternative of purchase—the forcible seizure of the Island. Reciprocal free trade with Cuba would give us all the benefits that would accrue from purchase, and relieve us from all the dangers and difficulties that would inevitably result from the annexation of an additional slave State, and the incorporation into our system of a people differing from us in race, in traditions, and in ideas. The point is none the less applicable to Mexico and to Central America. Our national greed, stimulated by the desire of extending the area of slavery and preserving the equilibrium of free and slave States, has already led us into one war with Mexico. Unless prevented by some such measure as the one proposed, we know not how soon the nation may be precipitated into another. If it be our destiny to absorb these countries, this policy will restrain the forcing process. The fruit will be left to thoroughly ripen and fall naturally away from the parent stem.

III. It would give greater stability to the governments south of us, and thereby increase the prosperity of those who would become our most profitable customers. Were our commercial relations with Mexico, for example, placed upon a reciprocity basis, it would be to the interest of this government to use its influence in preserving the internal peace of the former—an office which could always be performed by diplomacy and by the moral power of the nation without any waste of blood or treasure. The same interest which would prompt intervention for the preservation of internal peace, would also induce our government to employ its influence in maintaining harmonious relations between all the American governments.

IV. All this would naturally result in a consolidation of American interests—an increase of American power and influence, both at home and abroad. At present, Great Britain and France exert more influence in the Government of Central and South America than the United States. Our diplomacy with the latter governments is frequently embarrassed thereby, and threatening complications often result between ourselves and the former in consequence. The proposed treaty of reciprocity would change all this, and add no a little to the security and peace of the whole Western Hemisphere.

V. The beneficial results thus far considered are all incidental. It will be admitted, however, that they involve interests of vast moment, and would outweigh very many and great positive and direct disadvantages, could any such flow from the proposed policy. But there are immediate and direct as well as incidental and indirect advantages to be looked for. The chief of these is the impulse that would be given to the production and the commerce of this country. In the case of Cuba alone, the balance of trade is now against us to the extent of nearly $20,000,000 annually. Spain discriminates against our breadstuffs, our meat, our fish, our manufactures, our ships. She holds the monopoly of these things, and sells them to her subjects in Cuba and Porto Rico at prices far in advance of what we can afford them at a handsome profit. We buy her sugars, her tobacco, her coffee and her tropical fruits, selling her very little of our products, for the reason named, and pay the large balance against us in money. Under the proposed system of reciprocity, the balance would be quite as large against Cuba. Spain would undoubtedly dislike to lose so profitable a customer; but for the sake of having her fears of the violent seizure of that Island allayed, she would doubtless consent to reciprocity with her tropical possessions. We have taken Cuba as an example merely. It is not contended that our commerce would be increased in the same proportion with all the other countries alluded to; but in some of them it would, and in the others the increase would be large.

—We have thus given only a few of the points to be urged in favor of this American system which we hope to see inaugurated before another Presidential election; and those given have been dwelt on with great brevity. Intelligent readers will have no difficulty in filling out the argument as presented, and in greatly extending it. We regard it as one of the most vitally important questions of the day.

Two Cases of Fraud.

The false return made by an inspector of election in one of the districts in Philadelphia, by which Butler, Republican candidate for Congress, figured up a majority at the expense of Lehman, Douglasite, has been set aside by the court, and the man Byerly, a Slave Code Democrat, who, impelled by hatred of the Douglas men, perpetrated the fraud, has been fined $300 and sentenced to two years imprisonment. This is a wholesome example, and wherever partisans are caught in like tricks we trust it may be imitated.

The value of the elective franchise in many of the Eastern cities is well nigh destroyed by the frauds and abuses which politicians of all parties have tolerated. Between ballot-box stuffing, false returns, and false swearing, elections have become, in too many places, a game in which rascality and unlimited use of money have carried the day. In the West, among a population that is every day changing, complaint of the grosser abuses which have been practiced in New York and Philadelphia, have been less frequent; but like other Eastern fashions, they are sure to travel Westward. This punishment of Byerly, will, we trust, operate as a check on all future operators of his school, wherever they may be, who may be inclined to follow his bad example. A conviction nearer home would be more effective here; and the probability now is that we shall have not long to wait for one, almost at our own doors. [...] case in Kane county [...] only the process of law to put another politician inside the prison doors. When the Bindery of Culver, Page & Hayne burned in this city, on the day of Mr. Seward's reception, a large number of blank Declarations of Intention,—the first papers taken out by those who wish to become citizens—were, among other things, thrown into the street from the blazing building. These were picked up by some Democrat with more zeal than honesty, and in due time found their way to Kane county, where they were filled up, and, with forged official signatures, handed over to sundry Irishmen who presented them as genuine documents issued two or three years ago, and asked upon their evidence, for their certificates of citizenship. The fraud was discovered, not in time to prevent a material reduction of the Republican majority in Kane, nor too late to secure the confidence man who had taken this method to manufacture citizens by a short and easy method. Add his punishment to that of Byerly in Philadelphia, and we shall have two cases not without their effects upon future contests.

New Orleans on Disunion.

The vote cast in New Orleans at the late election stood on the question of Union *vs.* Yanceyism, as follows:

Bell, Union	5,212	
Douglas, Union	2,998	
		8,210
Breckinridge, Disunion		2,645
Majority for Union		5,565

New Orleans is decidedly opposed to obstructing the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

How the Fusionists Expected to Carry New York.

The following correspondence from the New Orleans *Bulletin* reveals the character of the means by which the corruptionists of New York expected to beat Lincoln. It is plain that money flowed like water, and in the city of New York particularly. What do our *pure* Union friends think of it?

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1860.

MR. M. MUSSON, Chairman—Dear Sir:—I am this moment in the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from New York, asking the remittance of five thousand dollars to the "Fusion Committee" of that city, to aid in the defeat of Lincoln at the coming election.

Believing that New Orleans will readily contribute a much larger sum, and that it can more readily be collected through organized committees, I have addressed copies of this note to Messrs. Fisher and LeSere, asking the co-operation of the committees over which they preside, and trust that they, with yourself, will respond promptly and favorably.

Very respectfully, M. O. H. NORTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1860.

M. O. H. NORTON, Esq., New Orleans:—Dear Sir:—Your communication of even date, addressed to me as Chairman of the Constitutional Union party of the State of Louisiana, was laid before the Committee at its session this evening, and I am proud to say that, without a moment's hesitation, the Committee unanimously appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars, for their quota of the five thousand dollars asked for by the Fusion Committee of New York.

In tendering you this sum, permit me to say, sir, that had it been in our power to have contributed the whole amount, (taking into consideration the importance of the whole subject,) the Committee would cheerfully have made the appropriation; and we trust you will have no trouble in making up the amount desired, and even exceed it handsomely.

I remain yours, very respectfully,
E. MUSSON, Chairman.

Gallant Henry.

Geneseo, Henry Co., Nov. 9.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Henry County gives Old Abe 1,490 majority. Gain of 418 over Fremont. Will that do? If not, we will make it a round 2,000 at the next trial. The Republicans celebrated their victory last evening with "bonfires, and cannon, and illuminations"—with suppers and dance, speech and song. The whole of Main street was illuminated beautifully, the Democrats cheerfully permitting the Republicans to use their windows. The Howard House, depot buildings, and very many private residences were also tastefully illuminated. Speeches (short, witty, pithy and Pat) were made by Judge Wilkinson, Robert W. Smith and Dr. Truesdale, of Rock Island, Lewis Shearnly, of Conwall, J. N. Wilson, of Munson, J. Allen, of Phenix, and by Messrs. Allans, Waite, Hosford, Turner, Draper, Humphrey and others, of Geneseo. Every allusion to Lincoln and our platform called forth great applause. Mr. Hosford confined his speech to "Wm. H. Seward and the Empire State," and rousing cheers were given to the man who, "all along the battle fields, from New York to St. Paul, had gathered the hosts of freedom for the conflict." The young folks, and some who are rather middle aged, at least, danced till broad daylight, and went home with the girls this morning. On the whole, we had a first rate time celebrating our triumph.

Yours, truly, W.

ABOUT DISUNION.

OPINIONS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

[From the Washington Union—(Buchanan's Hand Organ.)]

The crisis has come. A sectional majority of the North have pronounced judgment, and we have already stated how the men of the South will be likely to regard that decision. To ignore the danger is to resist the evidence of our senses. To misstate, or rather to understate, the issue, is to criminally mislead public opinion. It is best that the men of the North and of the South should look the facts, startling as they may be, squarely in the face; and guide their future conduct with a perfect knowledge of the case they have to meet. We have not attempted to suggest what that conduct ought to be, nor have we indicated what course or policy the South ought to pursue with a view to redressing her wrongs or ensuring her safety. We can only hope that that course and policy will be well considered, cool and wise; that the men who will have to act will discard passion, anger, and excitement, and take counsel only from their sense of justice, their honor, and that patriotism which every true-hearted American must feel.

We are not without hope that, although the political horizon is now apparently bounded on all sides by dark and lowering clouds, portentous of coming tempest, a bright spot will yet appear and the danger be averted. But if that hope, so dear, so precious to every friend of this country and its institutions, is to be realized, it is not by the continuance of the taunts, threats, and boasted possession of superior numerical strength of the one side, nor by hasty, passionate, and inconsiderate action on the other. It is not in the hour of heated exultation at a victory won, or of anger at defeat sustained, that we can look for that wisdom and coolness which alone can devise a successful adjustment of the present momentous difficulty. If adjustment be possible, it will not be found in force, nor in precipitate acts of hostility. It will be found in the patriotism, statesmanship, and sagacity of the American people, who, if honor and safety will permit, will use every exertion and consent to any sacrifice rather than destroy a Union and institutions which have been the source of so much glory, so much happiness, so much prosperity, and which, if preserved, promise to our country a career of power and wealth beyond the power of human imagination to conceive.

The attempt to distort our remarks into a recommendation of disunion is as unjust as the effort to hold others responsible for our language is disreputable. In the silent hour of the night we gave expression to the honest impulses of a heart full of sympathy with a section of our country threatened with wrong and danger.

[From the Detroit Free Press (Democrat).]

For our own part we deny the right of secession by one State or any number of States. The Federal government was constructed for all time, and not as a temporary expedient. The Constitution contains no clause looking to the contingency of secession by a State. If a State may secede at pleasure, every State possesses within itself the power of breaking up the government. So weak a government was not contemplated by those who made it.

The right of revolution is inherent in every people, and may rightly be undertaken when the evils of the existing government are greater than would be the evils of revolution. But revolution may not be rightly undertaken until such time as the existing government has committed grievous wrongs, the only remedy for which is revolution.

Until the government which Lincoln will administer shall have committed wrongs to a State or section the only remedy for which is revolution, secession will be inexcusable rebellion.

It is the duty of the present administration, as it will be of that which is to follow, to *execute the Federal Laws in every State*.

We would prefer that there should be a twenty years' war rather than that a State should be permitted to secede until the right of revolution had accrued.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

We are glad to be able to infer from a rather elaborate article in the *Courier* of yesterday that the editor of that paper is not at present in favor of the dissolution of the Union on account of Mr. Lincoln's election. We hope that he and all the other Breckinridge editors of the State will be firmly and heartily with us in endeavoring to maintain the integrity of the Republic until at least some intolerable outrage shall be perpetrated upon our section.

SECESSION—REVOLUTION: REVOLUTION—FOLLY.

[From the Washington Star (Breckinridge) of last evening.]

They have, as good citizens, now before them, the plain duty of submitting with grace to the will of the people as manifested at the ballot box. Those who may hesitate thus to do will prove unworthy of the high prerogative of American citizenship, which embraces obligations, it will be remembered, as well as privileges. That Lincoln has been overwhelmingly elected according to the forms of the Constitution is undeniable; and that his elevation to power in the Government under that election can no longer be opposed except by naked and palpable revolutionary means, no less apparent. Those who counsel ought but acquiescence in the result under the circumstances, therefore counsel neither more nor less than revolution; and that, too, while the South are the richest and most prosperous community, under the government of the United States, that the world contains under any Government. At this moment there is not [...] tithe of the want, [...] and discontent [...] the South, that exist with growth. This is, for the most part, [...] the result of the South's advantages of soil, climate, pursuits and institutions. What man of common sense, with aught accumulated that may be endangered by revolution, will be rash enough to favor any such violent change as is now proposed?

[From the Louisville Journal.]

We see the Disunion cloud on our Southern border is gathering; yet not, we trust, to break, unless it be to disperse and melt away into the sunshine of returning loyalty.

One of the dispatches from the capital of South Carolina which we published yesterday contained the following:

Joint resolutions were adopted in the S. C. Legislature to call a Convention of the people of the State for reorganizing the militia and make preparations for defence of the State.

Another dispatch from the same place makes this announcement:

Resolutions for sending commissioners to Georgia will be introduced to-morrow.

It would seem from the tidings furnished by these dispatches that South Carolina has no intention of proceeding to extremities without the breathing spell afforded by the assembling of a State Convention to consider the matter and the sending of Commissioners to some of her sister States for the purpose of obtaining their counsel. We are glad to receive this assurance; for "the sober second thought," if it gains a hearing at all, is ever a most potent adversary of such wild measures as the one now contemplated by some of the misguided sons of South Carolina. We are confirmed in this welcome assurance from the language held by Mr. Yancey in relation to the present matter in his speech at New Orleans the other night. After asserting and trying to establish the right of secession, he continued:

I do not say that I recommend any particular course of action, in conformity with these principles, in case of the election of Lincoln; the people of Louisiana know their rights. The people of my State have resolved, in that contingency, to hold a convention in order to decide on the course proper to be pursued. That is the law of the State. Within thirty days after the result shall be known, the people of Alabama will meet in convention to determine this point. I have no doubt that the people of my State will act wisely, firmly, patriotically. Whatever they do, my destiny shall be cast with them.

Pausing for a personal mention, he presently added in the same relation:

But as the South is divided in counsel now, as she is divided in sentiment as to what ought to be done in case of Lincoln's election, I do not wish to add to the division by giving an opinion on that point at present. I do say, however, that all the Southern States ought to meet in solemn convention of their people, to deliberate on what they ought to do.

We cannot doubt that Mr. Yancey here speaks for the most extreme men of his party as well as for the more temperate ones. Therefore, it is highly probable that a general convention of the Southern States which sympathize in any degree with the plans and passions of the Disunionists will precede all ulterior action on the part even of South Carolina. Accordingly, several months at the very least will probably elapse before any direct measure of Disunion is set on foot in any quarter of the South.

[From the Nashville Banner, 7th.]

We hold that there is no evil existing—no evil threatened, even in the excited imagination of these mad disunionists—for which the remedies secured to us by the Federal Union and its Constitutional guarantees, are not fully adequate, and vastly to be preferred, under all circumstances, to any remedy of secession or revolution.

As we said at the outset, we must meet this question at once, if our fears are realized by the announcement of Lincoln's election. There are mad spirits in the South determined "to precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution." Tennessee must not allow its conservative strength in the Union to lay dormant at such a crisis. She must put herself upon the record at once, in some form or other, with immediate and direct reference to this question. The moral weight of her position will have an important bearing upon the issue of the question. She must give the fanatics of the South—the impracticable abstractionists and dreamers who would pull down the edifice erected by Washington, Jefferson and their compeers, and build air castles in its stead—to understand that they must not count upon *her* co-operation.

The disunionists will vigorously prosecute the unholy work of "firing the Southern heart," in which they have already made such unprecedented progress within the last few months. Their treasonable conclaves will be assembled in every nook and corner of the country, where public sentiment will tolerate them. The opposing sentiment must be equally active. It will not do to rest upon our oars, and seem to give consent by silence, to the involvement of our State in a revolutionary scheme. The Union sentiment must be up and doing. The leading men of every community can find abundant ways and means to give it voice and effect.

Upon this subject, we say in all sincerity, we speak not as a partisan. Upon this issue, party organizations as they have heretofore existed, have no bearing. Under the banner which shall proclaim adhesion to the Government as it exists, and defense of the rights guaranteed by that Government, with the means which it provides for such defense, we shall expect to see rally men of all parties, entirely regardless and oblivious of their previous partisan hostility. In such a contest, if it must come, there can be but two parties—one for the Government, and the other for its destruction. We shall be with the former until the last forlorn hope has been routed and destroyed.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

WHAT SHALL THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE DO?—The issue before the country is the extinction of slavery. No man of common sense, who has observed the progress of events, and who is not prepared to surrender the institution, with the safety and independence of the South, can doubt that the time for action has come—now or never. The Southern States are now in the crisis of their fate; and, if we read aright the signs of the times, nothing is needed for our deliverance but that the ball of revolution be set in motion. There is sufficient readiness among the people to make it entirely successful. Co-operation will follow the action of any State. The example of a forward movement only is requisite to unite Southern States in a common cause.

Under these circumstances the Legislature of South Carolina is about to meet. It happens to assemble in advance of the Legislature of any other State. Being in session at this momentous juncture—the Legislature of the State which is most united in the policy of freeing the South from Black Republican domination—the eyes of the whole country, and most especially of the resistance party of the Southern States, is intently turned upon the conduct of this body. We have innumerable assurances that the men of action in each and all of the Southern States earnestly [...] and desire South Carolina to exhibit promptness and decision in this juncture. [...] other States are torn and divided, to a greater or less extent, by old party issues. South Carolina alone is not. Any practical move would enable the people of other States to rise above their past divisions and lock shields on the broad ground of Southern security. The course of our Legislature will either greatly stimulate and strengthen, or unnerve the resistance elements of the whole South. A Convention is the point to which their attention will be chiefly directed.

The question of calling a Convention by our Legislature, does not necessarily involve the question of separate or co-operative action. That is a question for the convention when it assembles, under the circumstances which shall exist when it assembles. All desire the action of as many Southern States as possible for the formation of a Southern Confederacy. But each should not delay and wait on the other. As these States are separate sovereignties, each must act separately; and whether one or the other acts first or last, we suppose is of no sort of consequence. What is really essential is this—that by the action of one or more States, there shall be the *reasonable probability* that a Southern Confederacy will be formed. We say *probability*—because there is no certainty in the future of human affairs and in the position in which the South will be placed by the election of an Abolitionist white man as President of the United States, and an Abolitionist colored man as Vice President of the United States, we should not hesitate, somewhat to venture. The existence of slavery is at stake.

The evils of submission are too terrible for us to risk them, from vague fears of failure, or a jealous distrust of our sister cotton States. We think, therefore, that the approaching Legislature should provide for the assembling of a Convention of the people of South Carolina as soon as it is ascertained that Lincoln and Hamlin will have a majority in the Electoral Colleges for President and Vice President of the United States. The only point of difficulty is as *to the time when the Convention shall assemble*. In our judgment, it should assemble *at the earliest possible time* consistent with the opportunity for co-operative action of other Southern States, which may, like ourselves, be determined not to submit to Black Republican domination at Washington. Delay is fatal; while our move will retard no willing State from co-operation. South Carolina, as a sovereign State, is bound to protect her people, but she should so act as to give the other Southern States the opportunity of joining in this policy. The Governors of Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia can act simultaneously. With this qualification, *the earliest time is the best*, for the following reasons:

1. Our great agricultural staples are going to market. The sooner we act, the more of these staples we will have on hand, to control the conduct of the people of the North and of foreign nations, to secure a peaceful result for our deliverance. Thousands at the North, and millions in Europe, need our cotton to keep their looms in operation. Let us act, before we have parted with our agricultural productions for the season.

2. The commercial and financial interests of the South require that we should act speedily in settling our relations towards the North. Suspense is embarrassment and loss. Decision, with separation, will speedily open new sources of wealth and prosperity, and relieve the finances of the South through the establishment of new channels. In all changes of Government, respect should be had to all classes of the people, and the least possible loss be inflicted on any.

3. The moral effort of promptitude will be immense. Delay will dispirit our friends, and inspire confidence in our enemies. The evils against which we are to provide are not the growth of yesterday. They have been gathering head for thirty years. We have tried, again and again, to avert them by compromise and submission. Submission has failed to avert them; and wise, prompt and resolute action is our last and only course of safety.

4. Black Republican rule at Washington will not commence until the 4th of March next—four short months. Before that time all that South Carolina or the other Southern States intend to do should be done. The settlement of our relations towards the General Government, in consequence of our measures of protection, should be completed during the existing Administration.

5. It is exceedingly important, also, that our measures should be laid as soon as possible before *the present Congress*. The secession of one or more States from the Union must be communicated to the President of the United States. He has done all he could to arrest the sectional madness of the North. He knows that we are wronged and endangered by Black Republican ascendancy, and he will not, we have a right to suppose, lend himself to carry out their bloody policy.

6. By communication from the President of the United States, as well as by the withdrawal from Congress by the members of the seceding States, the question of the right of a State to secede from the Union, with the question of a Force Bill, must arise in Congress for action. The Representatives from the other Southern States will most probably be forced either to continue members of a body which orders the sword to be drawn against the seceding States, or they must leave it. They will most probably leave it; and thus the South will be brought together by action in Congress, even though they fail to co-operate at once by their State authorities.

It will not be wise to pretermit either of these instrumentalities for the union and co-action of the Southern States; but, it is our opinion, that Congress is the best place to unite them. By prompt action, and through the question of secession in Congress, the agitation which must ensue will not only tend to unite the Southern members of Congress, but to unite and stimulate State action in the States they represent.

We conclude, therefore, by urging the Legislature about to assemble, to provide for the calling a Convention, as soon as it is ascertained that Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin have the majority in the Electoral Colleges for President and Vice-President of the United States; and that this Convention shall assemble at the earliest day practicable, consistent with the knowledge of our course by our sister Southern States. To this end we would respectfully suggest November 22d and 23d as the days of election, and December 15th as the time of assembling the Convention of the people of South Carolina.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

Petersburgh, Va., Nov. 6, 1860.

The interest in the election at hand is earnest and warm. It is expected that Lincoln will certainly be elected by the people, and if he is not we shall all be greatly disappointed. Many honest, well-disposed people hope that Lincoln will be elected, in the confident belief that it will end agitation, after a week or so of bluster. Everybody dreads such an event as sending the election to the House of Representatives, excepting, perhaps, a few who have no interest at stake, no principle at heart, and no visible means of notoriety or even existence aside from their political adventures. Merchants and mechanics are united and outspoken in their condemnation of Southern politicians. They complain that business is in danger of being injured by their inflammatory appeals to sectional prejudices. They do not hesitate to say that the Union would be quite as safe in the hands of Abraham Lincoln as in the hands of Breckinridge and his adherents. Some only laugh at the mountebank antics of Gov. Wise, who they say has got astradle of his "high horse" again, and with a white napkin bound around his throbbing temples, he is careering and prancing up and down the country about Norfolk, seeking whom he may excite to his own folly. Already Gov. Letcher has censured him and has expressed himself determined to show him no countenance if he dares to commit any "overt act" against the Union and peace of the States. His revolutionary Princess Anne resolutions have received a cold condemnation from all save a few admirers and backers of the Pryor class. Wise has not yet gone so far as he did in '56, when he threatened to rush to Washington and shoot Fremont in case he should be elected. Perhaps the half-crazy ex-Governor thinks the job of assassination safe in the hands of Roger A. Pryor, who already feels chagrined to observe the significant smiles of men at *his* ambitious desire to become a "modern Brutus." Roger thinks he *could* use the Bowie knife if he really got the point of the thing once behind a fellow's shoulders!

As to disunion, you cannot find ten men who candidly admit it in the whole city. If, say they, a Republican administration should attempt to force obnoxious measures within the borders of the slave States, then they will resist them, and demand that their rights be respected. Almost everybody frankly says, "We don't see why the Union should be dissolved, and our interests put in jeopardy, in the event of any man's election to the Presidency in the form prescribed by the Constitution. We demand that the Constitution be respected, and if we reject and secede from an administration duly and constitutionally formed we will be committing treason ourselves, and proclaiming to the world our own inconsistency." P. G.

Speaking of the resignation of the Federal officers in South Carolina, the Louisville *Journal* says:

But we have an interest in the effect which these resignations may have. The Courts of Justice must be kept open to enforce the laws; the District Attorneys must remain at their posts to draw up indictments for treason, and collectors must exercise all proper vigilance to collect the Federal revenues for customs, for we shall have to pay pretty large bills for the whistle we purchased in the Buchanan Administration. It becomes highly important then for the President to fill these vacancies with all possible dispatch, that the public interests may not suffer. Will Mr. Buchanan supply these places; or if he cannot find patriots to serve the country in the judicial and financial positions required, will take prompt measures to guard the public interest, protect litigants from the evil effects of closed courts, and collect the national dues with all the might and power of his high official authority? If these resignations are the forerunners of a conspiracy to stop the wheels of the Federal Government, so far as the exercise of its supreme authority in the State of South Carolina is concerned, will James Buchanan, who occupies the chair of Andrew Jackson, emulate the energy of the great Tennessean, or will he like a craven, cower before the storm and become affrighted at the mad antics of those over excited fanatics. We have a right to demand and we have the right to enforce our demands, that the President "shall take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed." If we are to have treason rearing its head among us, the strong arm of the offended law must lop it off. This agitation must be crushed in the beginning; it will not do to attempt conciliation or to hold parley with it. It is a monster, of mein so frightful, that the very suspicion of its existence, disturbs the public serenity. We look, therefore, to the President with confidence, that he will do his whole duty without fear, favor or affection. He will be sustained by ninety-nine in every hundred of the substantial citizens of the South. If the Federal officers cannot crush the treason in its bud, there are other means at the hands of the President which must be used quickly and effectively. His only reply should be:

"My voice is still for war.
We must be brief when traitors take the field."

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Tuesday.]

TREASON AT THE CAPITAL.—The proofs in our possession [...] to the conviction that Buchanan is unfaithful to the [...] and indirectly, if not directly, conniving at the treasonable projects of the crack-brains of South Carolina.

We feel authorized to state as facts:

1. That the garrison at Fort Moultrie has been allowed to run down to sixty-two men, including sick, cooks, prisoners, &c., leaving, with the officers, about fifty men to defend the post.

2. That even these few men are insufficiently supplied with ammunition and provisions.

3. That Colonel Gardiner, an openly declared secessionist, is the commanding officer.

4. That Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney have no garrison, though containing large quantities of arms and public property.

5. That an officer of the State Department declared, in September, openly to people in Charleston who questioned him on the subject, that Mr. Buchanan would not attempt coercion in case South Carolina should secede, but would withdraw the troops from Fort Moultrie, declare Charleston no longer a port of entry, and station a revenue cutter off the mouth of the harbor to blockade it—a notoriously useless act, as the first storm would drive her into the harbor under the guns of the forts, to become an easy capture.

6. Although constant representations have been made of the defenceless state of the forts and the urgent need of more men, a large body of recruits were a few days since sent to Texas, leaving the depots here destitute of men to meet any sudden emergency.

7. That under the pretence of guarding against any attack by a foreign fleet, in case our interference in Mexico should cause a collision with any European power, repairs of Fort Moultrie have been begun, which required part of the walls on the land side to be torn down, and the guns on that side to be dismounted, so that there is no obstacle to prevent a mob from entering the fort in half a dozen different places.

8. The accumulation of thirty thousand stand of arms and large quantities of ammunition in the Arsenal in the city of Charleston, without any guard whatever over them—an open invitation to the disaffected to help themselves.

We submit these facts, which are susceptible of confirmation from other sources, with the single remark that the President must take the chief responsibility for whatever occurs at Charleston in conflict with the federal authority. Having taken no means to defend the property of the general government, and having placed arms and ammunition to a large amount in the hands of what is notoriously an insurgent population, without guard or protection of any kind, he has exposed himself to the just suspicion of inviting treason in others, if not projecting treason himself.

THE INDIGNITY TO DOUGLAS AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Comments of the Local Press.

[From the Montgomery Confederation—Douglas.]

As it will go out to all parts of the country that a most disgraceful and outrageous act was perpetrated on Thursday night last, upon the arrival of Judge Douglas at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, by some unknown miscreant throwing two or three eggs, which struck all the three gentlemen in the same vehicle with him, as they were in the act of getting out, it is but just that we should say, and we do so with great pleasure, that the act was not only not sanctioned, but was disapproved and denounced by every gentleman of the Breckinridge party.

We think it is also due to them to say that, as a party, we believe they condemn it unqualifiedly. And as the best evidence of the sentiment of this entire community regarding this outrage, we would notice the fact that the poor, miserable, contemptible, cowardly blackguard dare not let his name be known to any one. He is compelled to live in the consciousness of his having perpetrated a most disgraceful act with the constant fear that it may become revealed, and be dealt with as such conduct deserves.

"OUR UNQUALIFIED DISAPPROVAL AND CONDEMNATION.—We hear it said this morning that three or four eggs were thrown at Mr. Douglas last night, at the Exchange Hotel, just as he was about leaving a carriage. If it be true, we have only to express our regrets that it happened in Montgomery, with the belief that no one of our citizens did it. The city is full of strangers—some of them from other States—and among so many of course all the various shades of character may be found. But if a citizen of Montgomery, or of this State is the guilty one, he should be found out and held up to the indignant frowns of our citizen. Whatever the degree of respect may be which we entertain for the opinions and person of Mr. Douglas, his supporters in our community are gentlemen, and their feelings should be respected."

The above was taken from the Montgomery *Mail* of yesterday, and while we agree with its editor that the perpetrator of this outrage should be held up to the indignant scorn of the people, we think that if he had discountenanced two weeks ago the bold assertions of some fire-eaters in this city, that the people intended to tar and feather Douglas, nothing of the kind would have ever happened. Does not the editor of the *Mail* remember the bitter paragraph that appeared in his paper a few days ago, wishing to know if Douglas had the audacity to speak in Montgomery? Here it is:

"THE MAN THAT CARRIED PENNSYLVANIA! —Douglas, having prevented the success of the Union conservative ticket, on the 9th of October, in Pennsylvania—thereby securing the election of an Abolitionist—has the audacity to announce that he will visit Montgomery, Alabama, on the 3d of November.

"That is what we call little gigantic audacity!"—*Mail of Oct. 13.*

Here, then, in this short article may be found an encouragement of the diabolical outrage that was committed in this city on Thursday night. We do not charge that the editor of the *Mail* took any part in the disgraceful scene, but we do charge, and we do it boldly and without fear of contradiction or consequences, that the paragraph which we have clipped from his paper of October 13th, and others of the same character, encouraged somewhat the base and miserable scoundrel to do the rascally act that he did, and on this opinion every honest, true and good man will be with us.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser—Breckinridge.]

On Thursday night the Little Giant arrived, and was met at the depot by a Douglas procession, consisting of the entire voting strength of the Confederation office (nine) in carriages, five musicians, a couple of dozen niggers bearing torches, and some fifty charitable Bell men, who kindly volunteered to assist their friends in distress. We regret that some persons unknown, said to be ladies on the sidewalk, discharged a few rotten eggs at the procession as it passed. The citizens of Montgomery doubtless feel that the visit of this Freesoiler to our city at this time is a wanton insult, but it would have been better to have let the little demagogue pass by unnoticed.

The Breckinridge and Lane Club at Montgomery have held a meeting, at which the following proceedings were had in relation to the indignity to Douglas:

WHEREAS, We have heard it announced on the street that some unknown person was so regardless of all sense of propriety as to offer a personal indignity to Judge Douglas, at or near the Exchange Hotel, in this city on Thursday evening; and, whereas, some have been so unjust as to charge this improper conduct upon the Breckinridge party; therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, By the Breckinridge and Lane Club, in full meeting assembled, that we utterly repudiate and condemn the act.

2. That a copy of this resolution be given to Mr. Douglas, and the *Confederation* be requested to copy the same.

T. B. BETHEA, Pres. B. L. Club.
J. F. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1860.

It is a singular fact that the family of Robert Toombs, United States Senator, have returned to Washington for the winter, and have taken up their abode in their mansion in this city, on Fifteenth street. The singularity of the fact consists in the present position of Mr. Toombs. For the last four months he has been fulminating his thunders against the Union, and predicting a terrible revolutionary struggle in Washington the coming winter. Now it is rather queer for a sane man to forward his wife and children in advance of himself to the seat of war—into the very midst of battle. It is very evident that the bellicose Senator is either not in earnest in his Georgia stump-talk, or he is very inhuman in his conduct to his family!

Another very distinguished gentleman was in our town yesterday—no less a personage than the honorable Roger Pryor, of Virginia. Whether he was here to make preparations for his threatened assassination of Mr. Lincoln, in the contingency of his election, or is merely "a looker-on" upon our Washington excitements, is more than I can say; but it is strange that the *Herald* has not manufactured a stock panic out of the fact of his presence here at this exciting time.

The Union-saving sentiment is very strong here just now. All our clergymen are concerted upon a day during the present week on which they will pray for the Union. But if they haven't a better understanding of the causes of our troubles than one of our Rev. D. D.'s who preached on the subject last Sunday, I fear the praying won't do much good. This astute divine declared that slavery had nothing to do with our disunion troubles, but that they were sent as a judgment upon us all for our personal sins, and a religious revival, he thought, would save the Union. Rather a novel view of the question, certainly!

The Southern Students will Not Secede at Present.

There was a meeting of the Southern students of the Medical University, in Fourteenth street, last night, to consult what course should be pursued in consequence of Lincoln's election. The fire-eating element, however, seemed to have no representative, and the meeting amounted to nothing but some good-natured conversation, in which Northern friendships had a large share. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting be considered as null, and that we do now adjourn to meet hereafter to agree upon what measures shall be taken by us in the event of the secession of one or more Southern States.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

☞ Queen Victoria's departure from Brussels, on her return to England, was delayed for two days by a cold which she caught in Germany. It is striking proof of the excellence of the constitution of Queen Victoria and her physical training and regularity of habits, that during the twenty-three years she has been on the British throne, she has never been confined to her room from sickness for a single day, except on the occasion when she has added to the number of the Guelph olive branches.

HOW CHICAGO LOOKS.

The City as Seen by the Prince and his Party.

[Special Correspondence of the London Times.]

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2[...].

When the Prince quitted Chicago for his shooting-box in the prairies I had a little time allowed me to look about this wonderful and unique city, which for marvellously sudden growth and immense prosperity probably stands unequalled even in the history of Western enterprise and progress. San Francisco and St. Paul in the extreme West are the only two cities which afford any parallel to the rise of Chicago. In 1831 and 1832 Chicago was only an Indian trading-post; in 1841 and 1842 it was a small wooden prairie town of 5,000 inhabitants. It is now an immense city, with rows of stately streets, noble public buildings, fine squares and avenues, the centre of an immense trade with a rich and thriving population of 150,000 people, to which the tide of emigration alone adds many thousands every year. In fact, when one looks on its great lines of streets and warehouses, its huge depots for grain and produce of all kinds, its banks, hotels, churches, hospitals, and public buildings, it is all but impossible to believe that this has been the growth of thirty years—that hale and, comparatively speaking, young men, the owners of immense fortunes, who were among the first to settle on the present site of the city, can recollect when it was only prairie land on which the Indians hunted buffalo and deer.

Yet there is something in the very aspect of the town which bears out the assertion of its modern growth. The city, in fact, is still building on every side. You can go down none of the principal streets without finding one or more gigantic blocks of warehouses, some of massive stone, some even of white marble, being built upon the sites of little wooden shanties, from the trade carried on in which was realized the fortune that now pays for the erection of these palatial warehouses. If any one can imagine how Manchester would look with its blocks of factories built of white stone or red brick and highly decorated, with between each two or three blocks a little pile of wooden huts, like travelling caravans taken off their wheels, hotels erected to resemble palaces scattered all among the rows of buildings, with very wide streets and wooden sidewalks, with rough stumps of pine trees set along the roads in all directions to carry telegraphic wires—if they can imagine all these things, with all the aids of glowing colors and active, commercial, bustling city life, picturing, too, the whole city on the banks of an inland sea, like Lake Michigan, with bridges, canals, and wharfs, and crowds of shipping, they can then form a fair idea of what Chicago is, and all this in a little more than twenty years! It is the most grotesque and whimsical city that I have ever seen; it is such an extraordinary *mélange* of the Broadway of New York and little shanties of Parisian buildings mixed up in some way with backwoods life. If the best shops of Regent street with the best houses and terraces of Bayswater were profusely intermixed with wooden shanties, and occupied by some 150,000 busy people, and a whole army of bricklayers put all round such a city to try to build it in with suburbs of stately stores and streets, larger than any yet attempted, it would be like Chicago. Now to detail:—It is like something that one has seen everywhere, yet, as a city, it is like nothing else but itself under the sun. You pass through streets of houses bigger and handsomer than the front of the Great Western Hotel, and next door to them is a group of little mushroom wooden tenements, the dwellings of the first settlers, which one might jump over, and which are regarded as among the antiquities of Chicago, though scarcely, even for slight wooden buildings, old even now. Whether, as is too frequently the case in these precocious western cities, Chicago is over-building itself or not, I cannot say; but I can certainly see that building is going on at a rate that, if it continues for the next 10 years, must make the city larger than New York. This over speculation in land and houses was one of the main sources of injury to Detroit. It is said that it cannot have the same result here, which I am quite inclined to believe when I think of the State of which Chicago has become the commercial capital. The State of Illinois is a tract of prairie land of almost precisely the same size as England and Wales, and which for fertility of soil is not to be equalled by any other State in the Union, save, perhaps, Wisconsin, or the Territory of Minnesota. The two latter, however, are as yet but poorly settled, though their natural advantages are said to be equal to those enjoyed by the settlers here. The State of Illinois grows cotton, tobacco, maize, and wheat of the finest kinds. The whole State, in fact, is prairie—that is, level meadow land covered with rich long prairie grass, with a deep, fine, soft, black loamy soil, which lies over the gravel in depths of from five to six or ten feet. All that the settler here has to do is to confine his cattle till they eat down the long grass, then plough at once, and sow his corn year after year, without manuring, or often even resting the land in any way. The fable of Jack and the Bean-stalk is almost realized here in the gigantic crops of Indian corn, where the plant, it is said, in eight weeks attains a height of nearly ten feet, and where the ear of corn is as massive and heavy as a rolling-pin. I have been shown some here of only a few weeks' growth which were more like young bamboos than plants of maize. For farming and for dairy and cattle-rearing purposes, the prairie land is said to be the best in the world, and there are farms not far from Chicago which have their 5,000 and 6,000 head of cattle on them. I hope to see one of these before I quit Illinois.

While driving round the streets of Chicago the Prince saw a wooden house being moved. To move a house may [...] in England; here nothing is more common. Any one who has built a wooden house too near a stream or too far from it, or as he clears his land and wants his farmhouse more in the centre of his crops, simply hoists the whole establishment by levers into huge wooden rollers, formed of trunks of trees, and then trundles it slowly in whatever direction he may wish. When the ball room was being built at Hamilton, the wooden house of a Dutch settler was found much in the way, and it was proposed to him to have it moved back some twenty feet, to be moved forward when the *fete* was over. As one not acquainted with the peculiar mode of moving houses adopted in Upper Canada and this country, I must own I was not a little astonished to hear that such a wild proposition was ever thought of by the committee as possible. The Dutchman, however, unless heavily compensated, refused to move his dwelling a single inch, and the committee threatened to remove it by force. But to this extreme measure of violently collaring a dwelling-house and making it move on, the authorities fortunately did not proceed, but compromised matters by building the orchestra at the end of the ball-room, over his roof. The Dutchman, whose only aim in the matter was to extort an exorbitant amount of compensation from the city, was enraged at this manœuver, and as his chimneys led right up under the orchestra, he threatened to light his fires and smoke the ball-room out. As it was not only quite easy to carry out this amiable intention, but very likely that the Dutchman would try it, the engines were kept in waiting the whole night of the ball, with the hose so placed as to send a flood of water down the chimneys on the first token of combustion below appearing therefrom. Fortunately for himself, Mynheer did not attempt to carry his threats as far as this, so the ball passed off without any necessity arising of calling in the engines to their aid. Certainly, from what I have seen now of the process of house-moving as practiced here, it is scarcely worth the Dutchman's while to make so great a fuss about so small a matter. Of course, however, like every obstructive, he contended that he was only turbulent and annoying on principle.

The rates in Chicago are unusually light—only 2 1-2 per cent. on real property. House-rent, however, is inordinately dear, and a moderate little tenement which might be got in the suburbs of London for £25 per annum here fetches £200. For officials with fixed incomes this is, of course, a most serious drawback. I attended another torchlight procession and political demonstration of the "Wide Awakes," in favor of "Honest old Abe," the Republican, and, as he will almost certainly prove, the successful candidate at the approaching Presidential election. The procession mustered in great numbers, and with their torches assembled in front of the Tremont House, from the balcony of which they were addressed by many speakers until nearly 10 o'clock. The speeches were long and temperate, and sometimes almost funny. But, whether temperate or intemperate, funny or dull, the "Wide Awakes" gave no sign of animation. They listened, or appeared to listen, with great attention, but there was no cheering, no laughter, no funny running commentary of embarrassing remarks, such as one hears on similar occasions from an English crowd. All was orderly in the extreme, but to outward seeming at least dull and apathetic. Certainly a better conducted, or a more perfectly quiet popular assemblage I never saw in my life. But that the meeting had a sensible and practical purpose in view, but that they were earnest about it, in spite of all their quietness, and but that there were no frantic denunciations of everybody but themselves, one might almost have thought they were attending a meeting in Exeter Hall. The Prince saw none of those demonstrations. On the night of his arrival he remained at his hotel, and during the day was accompanied round the town by the Mayor of Chicago and Mr. Wilkins, the English Consul. Everywhere the behaviour of the people was courteous, and even delicate. They were anxious to see the Price, but in no one instance were crowding or intrusive.

Col. E. D. Baker.

The New York *Times'* San Francisco correspondent, after describing the enthusiasm with which the election of Col. Baker as Senator from Oregon was received, adds:

I button holed half a score of men who were calm enough when asked not to answer with three cheers, to tell why they were so delighted with Baker's election, and here are specimens of their answers:

Because Ned Baker is the most social, genial, good natured, shrewd, brave, popular man alive, and he makes about the best speech, full of fun, and pith, and hits.

Because the Colonel is one of the soundest Republicans in the Union. He was born in England, and has to hold himself to prevent becoming an Abolitionist. But he's such a glorious fellow, he'll snake the affections right out of a South Carolinian.

Because, at last, the Pacific coast has got a man in the Senate who won't persist in representing Mississippi; and the Pacific Railroad and all improvements dear to the California heart, an eloquent advocate.

WHY THE NORTH WANTS TO KEEP SLAVERY OUT OF THE TERRITORIES.—The ideas of free and servile labor were well illustrated in an anecdote that happened on board a steamboat on the Mississippi. "Do you want to employ a carpenter?" asked a Yankee mechanic of a large planter. "*No; I bought a couple of carpenters yesterday*," was the answer. The doctrine of these men is not that labor should be paid for, but that the labor should be bought. They associate all labor with servility. It must be obvious to all who will take the trouble to reflect upon the subject, that if slave labor is admitted into the territories—Northern mechanics will be kept out. It is impossible for intelligent and skilled labor to thrive where labor is degrading.

Exodus of Free Negroes from South Carolina.

The Philadelphia *Press* contains a long account of the colored refugees in that city, who have fled from South Carolina in consequence of the recent legislative enactments against their face. The provisions of the new law were that a single man must become their guardian; they were to be entered in the assessments as slaves, and must carry about them certain copper badges, whereupon they were numbered. If found without a trustee, they were to be sold at the block; if failing to procure badges of servitude, to undergo a fine of twenty dollars; and if at any time destitute of them, to be fined or imprisoned. Up to November 1st, more than seven hundred and ninety persons departed from the port of Charleston alone. It took all the resources of some to reach New York. Of the number named, about one hundred and fifty made Philadelphia their destination, two-thirds of whom are tradespeople. The men are carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, and masons; the females, mantuamakers, milliners, laundresses and nurses.

A handsome married woman, almost white, says the *Press*, exhibited her "badge," or, as she facetiously termed it, her "putty goole watch." It was a diamond shaped plate of copper, an inch square, bearing the inscription:

"Charleston.
1860.
Servant.
1243."

This delicate piece of jewelry was punctured with a hole, and suspended thereby from a string. She had given $2 for it. Her husband had a similar one, labelled "Porter," for which he gave $4. The man and woman had been one day behindhand in "taking out" these badges, and they were fined $40 for being dilatory.

Many of the refugees parted with their property at ruinous rates, and many have still some effects in Charleston. Many of these ebony Evangelines have left in their Southern Arcadia relatives and friends, for whose safety their fears are ceaseless. The mother of a yellow girl told us that her daughter had a "young feller in the Souf whose safety peared to weigh like on her mind," and as she said this, her son, a tall young man, with glossy locks, was observed to wear an anxious look, as if he, too, had lost somebody in Carolina. We were told that one of the refugees had left an aged mother in Charleston. The old lady, on being solicited to come away with the family, replied that she had passed a lifetime in "de Souf, and, please God, she wanted to die dar; nobody wanted to make a slave of de weakly ole 'oman."

The troubles of these ebony people will not be appreciated by the white masses. Many of them are almost white. Several purchased their own freedom some years ago. One woman was directed to leave the State by her trustee; who was fearful that at his death certain unprincipled members of his family would attempt to coerce her into absolute slavery. The refugees took passage in the New York steamers, through white sponsers who testified to their freedom. Most of these unfortunates are destitute of employment.

FIRE IN THE ASTOR HOUSE.

A Man Burned to Death—Great Damage to the Building—Intense Alarm and Excitement.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Thursday.]

At a few minutes before eight o'clock this morning, the drying-room attached to the laundry in the basement of the Astor House, was discovered to be on fire, having probably caught from the furnaces there used, or some imperfect flue. Mr. Stetson, one of the proprietors, was the first to see the fire, discovering it as he passed down a back stairway. It was then breaking out from the door of the drying-room in a ruddy blaze. The alarm was instantly given, and the firemen appeared with their usual promptness, but the flames had made considerable progress, burning the laundry and kitchen, and ascending into the servant's departments in the second and third stories.

Here a poor fellow named Thomas Brady, one of the hall waiters and a night watchman, was so badly burned that he will probably die. He had been up all night, and went into his room only a few minutes before the fire broke out. In the confusion and alarm he was entirely forgotten until the fire was raging at its fiercest height. A servant girl then suddenly spoke to a gentleman who was aiding the firemen, inquiring, "Have they got Tom Brady out yet?" "Who is Tom Brady, and where is he?" was the answer. She replied that she had met him on the stairs ten minutes before the fire, and explained the situation of his room on the third story. Some policemen and citizens then tried to force their way to his room, but were driven back down the stairway by the heat and stifling smoke.

The guests at the hotel were terribly alarmed by the cry of fire, but all escaped to the front part of the building in safety. By half-past nine o'clock the fire was completely extinguished. The laundry and kitchen buildings in the rear only were burned, but the rooms above were very badly damaged by smoke, and other parts of the building were damaged by water. The refreshment bar in the rotunda was flooded with water, and most of the ground-glass windows were broken.

It is impossible at present to estimate the damage, but it cannot be less than fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The Stetsons are fully insured in about a dozen New York and New England offices. They state that the fire will not interfere with the business of the house, as the hotel proper was not at all injured by the fire.

Napoleon and the United States.

The French Emperor is evidently jealous of the good-will which England has gained in the United States by the visit of the Prince of Wales, and is determined to keep pace with his great rival, if possible, in securing the friendship of this country. This we infer from the following incident related by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*:

The American Minister, Mr. Faulkner, was called a few days ago to the Palace of St. Cloud to deliver into the hands of His Majesty the letter of recall of the Count de Sartiges as Minister at Washington. This ceremony, where Ministers only are concerned, is usually performed with the Minister of Foreign Affairs; but the Emperor desired, no doubt to show a special attention on this occasion to the agent of the United States. In this interview Mr. Faulkner was retained a long time in a friendly conversation with His Majesty, in which the latter displayed that wonderful general knowledge of affairs all over the world for which he is remarkable, and recalled in all its details, with many expressions of delight, his visit to the United States. He spoke of his astonishment at the wonderful activity of New York after his arrival from sluggish Europe. He referred at length to the war fears of England, and denounced those fears as the greatest absurdity. He had not now, and never had, a thought of provoking a war with England. His pride and ambition was to elevate France to a high position of commercial and agricultural prosperity, and he could best accomplish this by remaining the friend and ally of England. To suppose that he would go to war with England for revenge was a small compliment to his statesmanship. The Emperor was warm in his expressions of friendship to the people of the United States, and promised his good-will in the conclusion of a new commercial treaty.

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Monday, Oct. 29th,
From the Great Closing Out
AUCTION SALES OF THE SEASON.
ONE HUNDRED PIECES
New all Silk Plaid Silks for Two Shillings and Six Pence a Yard.
100 Pieces Plaid Silks
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FIVE HUNDRED PIECES
High Lustered, Heavy Lyons Plaid Silks for Fifty Cents.
200 Pieces Extra Quality
BLACK, FIGURED, STRIPED, AND A BAYADOR SILKS, for SIX SHILLINGS.
One Hundred Pieces Extra Quality and Style, Regular
12 Shillings Silk for 7 Shillings.
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Double Faced Silks
In Black and all Colors, from Four to Six Shillings, a Yard less than elsewhere. We are now selling Silks of Every description
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW
The Actual Manufacturing Cost. And we now exhibit a Stock of Silks and Silk Goods, unequaled for Extent, Variety and Richness, West of New York. We will Exhibit at the same time
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Forty Per Cent. Less than ever before offered in this City. Also
Latest Novelties in Paris Cloaks,
IN CLOTH AND VELVETS, RICH LYONS, ILLUMINATED AND REPT. SILKS.
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RICH LACES.
SUPERB EMBROIDERIES.
Novelties in Lace Sets and Sleeves,
AND ELEGANT PARIS DRESS GOODS.
We Respectfully but Earnestly request the Immediate Attention of our Lady Patrons to this arrival, as it comprises many rare and choice goods that cannot be replaced this season, and entirely different from anything
TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE IN THIS CITY.
Also some Extraordinary Bargains in all kinds of Goods. We now offer at Wholesale or Retail, incomparably the Largest and Cheapest stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS, ever opened West of New York, every piece of which we will sell for
NETT CASH ONLY,
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Head-Knit Worsted Goods that cannot be surpassed.
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No. 40 State Street,
Where they have now on hand (and always intend to keep) the largest assortment of Safes in the West. Also—VAULT DOORS, BANK VAULTS, MONEY CHESTS, BANK LOCKS (of all makers), SIDE BOARD SAFES, ETC.
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Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters. Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, and large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal of Brass Bands," a Collection of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of every month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; (Each number); also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. The parts of these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.
FAY & COMPANY'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.
WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of Dufoe & Co.'s Celebrated brand of
DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
A large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c. At the very lowest cash prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
133 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1536.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bags.
BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago.
S. K. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
42, 44, 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR SALE AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
157 South Water street, Chicago.

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WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81 RANDOLPH STREET 81

WALL PAPER.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
—AT—
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
... South Clark Street ... 15[...]

Dentists' Cards.
A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
102 Washington Street, Chicago.
Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS,
[...] WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.
Post Office Box 2[...].
J. C. FULLER. WM. ALBAUGH.

Nurseries.
BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
ILLINOIS. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., cheap for cash. Apple, 1 to 4 years, Large Stock; ... Strawberry, Wilson's Rye, Seedling Cane, ... Tulips, ... orders in full, packed free.
F. K. PHOENIX.

FAXON,
Lake Street.
SHADES,
JUST RECEIVED,
... in the City
LOW PRICES.
HANGINGS,
STOCK.
...ently Reduced Prices.
FAXON,
... Street - - - 70
...NGER'S
...LD
...ON DOCK
...IN.
TONIC STIMULANT,
...ally designed
...e Medical Profession
...e Family,
...INGER & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
...esale, in Chicago by Hoyt & ...
...and J. & E. S. Fuller & Co.
PIECES
...AC PRINTS,
...ard at Wholesale.
PALMER,
116 LAKE STREET.
...s Real English
...S CARPETS,
...r Yard at Retail.
PALMER,
116 LAKE STREET.
PIECES
...AND PACIFIC
...AINES.
...r Yard at Wholesale.
PALMER,
116 LAKE STREET.
CARPET HALL
...& Wilkins,
Lake Street - - - 135 & 137
...oods at Low Prices.
...PETINGS.
...CLOTHS.
...GS AND RUGS.
...AIN GOODS.
...SHING GOODS.
...STRY GOODS.
...E GEESE FEATHERS.
...er & Wilkins'
CARPET HALL,
... Street, (up-stairs,)...135 & 137
...E LOVERS OF
...EAS & COFFEES.
...st and Cheapest at
...NTON'S,
... CLARK STREET.
...t Cheaper than can be found Elsewhere,
...olesale and Retail.
...ST AND CHEAPEST
...NA SEGARS.
...gars — 10 For 25 Cts.
...gars — 8 For 25 Cts.
...gars — 7 For 25 Cts.
...gars — 6 For 25 Cts.
...gars — 5 For 25 Cts.
...gars — 4 For 25 Cts.
...gars — 3 For 25 Cts.
...PERDUE & SMALL,
... Lake Street. - - - 123
...K BOOKS.
...NG PAPERS,
...Memorandum and ...
...ERS' STOCK,
...E STATIONERY.
...IVED—from North

Special Notices.

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt, (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 160 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No one can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc5'60-1y

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention. au20-1y

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded Thirty-two First Premium in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is enabled to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
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DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15d289-1y]

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and durability in every respect. [oc6d198-3m]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Books and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best authors. Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps received in exchange). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestra. Price list of Brass Instruments, sent on application. The "Journal of Brass Bands," a new publication, ... Single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; Price $1 per number; also the "Companion," containing Solos, Medleys, &c. The instrumental parts in the works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.
WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES, WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Daniel's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.
Also Western Agents for the sale of Dufoe & Co.'s Celebrated brand of
DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
A large stock constantly on hand. Also, HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., all at the very lowest cash prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent, 132 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1536.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
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AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. [ap15]

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BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago.
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities, of any desired pattern.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Produce Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our line. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
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STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
42, 44, 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
au18dwly-4771

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157 South Water street, Chicago.

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SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
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81 ......RANDOLPH STREET..............81
[jy31-c820-3m]

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
—AT—
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PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
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A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
102 ......WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO......102
Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS,
56 ......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......56
Post Office Box 3659.
J. C. FULLER. [oc6'60-1y] WM. ALBAUGH.

Nurseries.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
Illinois. Fruit and Ornamental Trees— ... Apple, 1 to 4 years, ... Pear, 1 year, selected ... Gooseberry, Strawberry, Wilson's ... Grafts ... Double and ... orders, in full, packed free.
F. K. PHOENIX.

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$14,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for five years, on property in this city.
☞ Business paper wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO.,
46 and 48 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1,500 on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago.
GEORGE W. NEWCOMB,
oc4-d189-2m] No. 80 Dearborn st., Room 4, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums and for Terms to Suit.
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GREENEBAUM BROS.
oc29-d383-1m Corner Lake and La Salle sts.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
au21-c912-6m 121 Lake street Chicago.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
No. 63 Clark Street,
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
☞ City Scrip wanted. my29-c483-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6
no14-1y N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN,
BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,
No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.
Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
☞ Credits given on New York and Boston. [oc29d381-6m]

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
ap18-1y-c955 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

ARRINGTON & DENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 117 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
A. W. ARRINGTON. [oc12-d213-1m] THOMAS DENT.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80
GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. ja19d-1y

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois.
my7'60-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 185 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-35-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
[d2'60-1y]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
75 - - Chestnut, North Side, - - 75
Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. [jel-1y-v185] CALVIN C. BURT.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR,
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 5th), containing references, testimonials, etc. to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 86 Randolph street, Chicago. se29'60-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79 ......SOUTH CLARK STREET.......79
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames. ja9

Medicines, &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills,
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.
IN ALL CASES
Of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.
Billious Fevers, and Liver Complaints,
In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers and others, who once use these medicines, will never afterwards be without them.
Billious Colic, Serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Colds, Coughs, Colic, Corrupt Humors, Dropsies, Dyspepsia.
No person with these distressing diseases should delay using these medicines immediately.
FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them. Be satisfied and be cured.
Foulness of the Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas and Flatulency.
MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Organic Affections.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone. Pains in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines. Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings, Scrofula, or King's Evil in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description. Worms of all kinds are effectively expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.
THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
Purify the Blood, and thus remove all disease from the system. Prepared and sold by
Dr. Wm. B. Moffat,
335 Broadway, cor. of Anthony street, New York.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. [au29'60-1y]

Co-Partnership Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership in the business of Banking and Exchange.
CHICAGO, November 3, 1860. CHAS. W. BELDEN, CARYL YOUNG.

BELDEN & YOUNG,
Bankers and Exchange Dealers,
Office No. 213 Clark street, (old stand of E. K. Willard & Young.) A general Banking business transacted. [no5d295-1w]

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Doolittle & Miller is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will settle the business of the late firm.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1860. EDGAR M. DOOLITTLE, ANDREW MILLER.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of Miller & Hood, and will continue the Ship building and Vessel Repairing business at the Dry Dock of Messrs. Doolittle & Miller, North Branch of Chicago River, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Doolittle & Miller. ANDREW MILLER, WM. P. HOOD.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1860. oc1lxlm

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
29 South Canal Street ....Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. R. B. STONE.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
18x27, 19x22, 21x32, 26x40, 26x42, 22x28, 20x46, 22x44, 24x36, 25x30, 28x38, 28x42, 24x38, 24x34, 25x38, 30x41, 28x37, 22x32.
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 128 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3634. my25-d261-1y

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL!—COAL!—I have a large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:
Lump Lehigh, Brier Hill, Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie, Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg, Large and Small Egg Shamokin, Cannel. Also, 300 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American. 10,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low for cash or prompt ... A. B. MEEKER, Office ... North Wells street, Yard foot North Market street. se17-273-3m

REMOVAL.—The Herring's Safes have been removed from 135 South Water street to the New Store of HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Larmon's Block, opposite City Hotel. no7-d410-1m

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.15 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.10 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.40 a. m.	2.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
7.25 p. m.	5.00 p. m.	8.20 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	4.00 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	No mail.	4.30 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.35 a. m.	12.30 a. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.35 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	6.05 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	1.55 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.

THE EVE OF ELECTION.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

From gold to gray, our mild sweet day,
Of Indian Summer fades too soon;
But tenderly, above the sea,
Hangs, white and calm, the Hunter's moon.

In its pale fire the village spire
Shows like the zodiac's spectral lance;
The painted walls, whereon it falls,
Transfigured stand in marble trance.

O'er fallen leaves the west wind grieves,
Yet comes the seed time round again;
And morn shall see the State sown free
With baleful tares or healthful grain.

Along the street the shadows meet
Of Destiny, whose hands conceal
The molds of fate that shape the State,
And make or mar the common weal.

Around I see the powers that be,
I stand by Empires primal springs;
And princes meet in every street,
And hear the tread of uncrowned kings.

Hark! through the crowd the laugh runs loud,
Beneath the sad, rebuking moon;
God save the land a careless hand
May shake or swerve ere morrow's noon.

No jest is this; one cast amiss
May blast the hope of Freedom's year;
O! take me where are hearts of prayer,
And foreheads bowed in reverent fear.

Not lightly fall beyond recall,
The written scrolls a breath can float;
The crowning fact, the kingliest act
Of freedom, is the freeman's vote.

For pearls that gem a diadem,
The diver in the deep sea dives;
The regal right we boast to-night
Is ours through costlier sacrifice.

The blood of Vane, his prison pain,
Who traced the path the pilgrim trod;
And hers whose faith drew strength from death,
And prayed her Russell up to God.

Our hearts grow cold: we lightly hold
The right which brave men died to gain;
The right, the cord, the ax, the sword,
Grim nurses at its birth of pain.

Your shadows rend, and o'er us bend,
O, martyrs! with your crowns and palms;
Breathe through these throngs your battle songs,
Your scaffold prayers and dungeon psalms.

Look from the sky, like God's great eye,
Thou solemn moon, with searching beam,
Till in the sun of thy pure light
Our mean self-seekings meaner seem.

Shame from our hearts unworthy arts,
The fraud designed, the purpose dark;
And smite away the hands we lay
Profanely on the sacred Ark.

To party claims and private aims,
Reveal that august face of Truth,
To which are given the age of Heaven,
The beauty of immortal youth.

So shall our voice of sovereign choice
Swell the deep bass of duty done,
And strike the key of time to be,
When God and men shall speak as one.

DREAM WORLD.

BY JOHN J. PIATT.

Bright, beautiful, far land!
Where all these foot-sore, dusty travellers go,
Leaving the shadow and the weary woe—
Dead footprints in life's sand!

Thither all travel—there,
Tired kings, by glad content uncrowned, go smiling;
The slave from ill the treadmill of his toiling,
Breathes some enchanted air.

Thither go home at even
All weary exiles, in this foreign mart,
Finding the old doors opening in each heart,
Beneath the Maying heaven!

The poet there no more
Carves the old songs that in his heart have died;
The Past—no marble—singing by his side,
On that enchanted shore.

There, fresh as in far years,
Stand shattered temples of the heart—old homes!
Through open doors each face familiar comes—
Smiles!—but we wake tears!

How far! how near it seems!
This weary world forgotten, far, unseen—
Circling lost sunshine in a heart serene—
That strange bright world of dreams!

[From Vanity Fair.]

BEFORE THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON.

The soft rays of the autumn sun
Fell goldenly on land and wave,
Touching with light the grave
That holds the dust of Washington.

A sacred Presence brooded round,
A halo of divinest flame;
The memory of the mighty name
That makes Mount Vernon hallowed ground!

A stately, silent group was there—
The nations Ruler crowned with years,
And England's Prince amid his peers,
Uncovered in the reverent air!

Beneath the old ancestral trees
They walked together side by side,
In sun and shadow close allied,
Linked in the happy bands of Peace.

Two friendly nations met in them,
Two mighty nations, one of old,
Cast in the same gigantic mould,
Shoots from the sturdy Saxon stem.

They gathered round his holy dust,
The wisest of the many wise
That shaped our early destinies,
And fought our battles, sternly just.

Like brothers at his grave they stood,
And gloried in his common name;
Forgetting all things but his fame,
Remembering only what was good!

'Twas gracefully and nobly done,
A royal tribute to the free,
Who, Prince, will long remember thee,
Before the grave of Washington!

The Prince of Wales Matrimonially Provided for.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

If the young ladies—any or all of them—who were selected as the ball-room partners of the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to this country, have dreamed of a more permanent partnership, it is time they were awakened from the pleasing delusion. Perhaps the youth's royal mother, anxious that no fallacious hopes might be excited, has thus early designated the fair one who shall share with him the joys and sorrows of life. At any rate, we are informed by telegraph that a paper published in Saxe Coburg Gotha announces the selection of the only daughter of the Duke of Leiningen as the future wife of Albert Edward. It will be recollected by those of our readers who are versed in genealogies that the first husband of the Duchess of Kent, Victoria's mother, was a Duke of Leiningen, a very bad man in every respect. His grandson, the reigning Duke, will only complete his thirtieth year on the 9th of the present month, and has been married but two years. He cannot, therefore, be the father of a Princess of seventeen; for to that age the intended Princess of Wales is said to have attained. Neither has he any sisters.

There are several collateral branches of the House of Leningen, but as these were mediatized, or degraded from royal rank, after the treaty of Vienna, it is hardly probable that a bride would be sought from among them, nor is there a young lady among them who fulfills both the conditions of being an only daughter and of being seventeen years of age. Turning then to the ducal house of Saxe Meiningen, a dynasty closely allied with that of Saxe Coburg Gotha, we find that the only daughter of the resigned Duke Bernard, is the person intended, the telegraph having slightly misstated the name. The Princess Augusta Louise Caroline Ida was born on the 6th of August, 1843, and is therefore not quite two years younger than her prospective spouse. Her mother is a daughter of the late William III, Elector of Hesse Cassel, and granddaughter of the brutal tyrant who sold his subjects to King George III., to fight against our ancestors in their struggle for independence. As Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have recently been traveling in Germany, it may be supposed that the match has just been formally arranged, and that the obsequious journal of Gotha has been permitted to make the first unofficial announcement to the public. How the young man or young woman thus to be made one regard the matter, or whether they have been consulted at all, are subjects for conjecture. Those who have envied the splendid prospects of the royal tourist so lately in our city, will congratulate themselves that, unlike him, they can marry without consulting the interests of state, and that no arbitrary acts compel them to study not their own tastes, but the wishes of another person, in forming one of the most sacred relations of life. There is no one who will not wish for the youthful pair, should they be united, every blessing, but few will refrain from thinking that he should be suffered to wait his own time and make his own selection. We trust that none of our ladies will abandon themselves to despair and celibacy from disappointment in this one instance. If Albert Edward did not woo and win them it was certainly not his fault—neither was it theirs.

AN ABOLITIONIST HUNG IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, of the 3d, says:

A man by the name of Palmer, a daguerrean artist, has been detected at Opelika, Ala., tampering with the Slaves of John Smith (T.) and others, between Opelika and Auburn. He gave several negroes bowie knives, and otherwise attempted to instill into their minds seditious acts. He was detected, pursued, and apprehended, and the proof being positive, he is to be hung at Auburn to-day.

SEVENTY LIVES LOST.—About the middle of last month a terrible accident occurred on the Lake of Garda, Italy, by the explosion of a boiler. Seventy persons lost their lives. Only the captain and two or three of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Avaigni of Salo suffered the same fate. The steamer was a regular passage boat from Salo to Limona.

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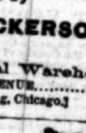
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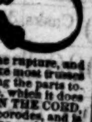
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REFER TO Merchants Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker, Handy, & Co., Cincinnati; Greenleaf, ... New York; ... & Brown, Philadelphia; F. R. Bixler & Co., New Orleans. au15d2h

LELAND & MIXER,
Packers and Commission Merchants,
Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Would invite attention to their new Packing House and Store, and from the opening of the Packing Season will have constantly on hand a full supply of
BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.
And their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited.
W. LELAND. [au22-lm] C. H. S. MIXER.

FORD & NORTON,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of
Flour, Grain, Grass Seeds, Provisions, Hides, &c., &c., &c.
Office 156 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings.
JAS. D. BAILIE. T. H. SEYMOUR.
Post Office Drawer 5888, Chicago.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.
REFERENCES.—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.; T. H. Seymour, late Ass't Gen. Fr't Ag't C. B. & Q. R. R.; J. D. Bailie, late of firm of Jno. Gilbert & Co.
au15-c951-5m

PITKIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAMES L. GATES. [jy30'60-1y] ALFRED H. PITKIN.

E. B. STEVENS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on Consignments.
No. 229 South Water st., Chicago. P. O. Box 2669.
E. B. STEVENS. [au21-c601-3m] C. D. ...

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES AND FISH,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill.
HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. H. S. NORTON.
ap27-c392-1y

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments.
F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. [de15'59] H. W. SEYMOUR.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, 1860
Commission Merchants,
NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
B. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago.
V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.
[jy9'60]

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.
20 and 22 ......LASALLE STREET...........20 and 22
CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
oc1d166-1y

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
184 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on bills of Lading, Property in Store, and on Shipments to our friends East and South.
JESSE WELLER. J. O. MELLEN. J. J. MUDD.
ap9'60-1y

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water St., Chicago.
mh27

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
186 ....SOUTH WATER STREET.............186
Aikin's Building, Chicago,
Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy25-1y-dc

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,
No. 218½ South Water Street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.
de29-1y

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 3 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
REFERENCES.—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo.
mh20'60-1y

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. [ja4d914] C. H. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.
No. 145 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [oc22a368

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
[jel2'60-1y]

S. HOLMES & SON,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office No. 12 River Street
PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L HOLMES. [se6-d5-6m] M. T. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON,
PRODUCE
Commission and Shipping Merchant,
NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET.
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-1y

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. fe3'60-1y
C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. R. F. W. ELLIS.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 2, under New Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Orders filled with care and dispatch.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo or Oswego.
my3-c24-1y E. G. WOLCOTT. D. W. ...

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [au13a126-1y] E. STORE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advanced made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. H. WILLIAMS. [jel7'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 236, 238 and 240 South Water street.
A. E. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE. mh23'60-1y B. F. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE.

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office 229 South Water Street.
We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce in this market.
GEO. WEBSTER. [jel3'60-1y] S. P. BAXTER.

Blatherwick, Worthington & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
173 North Jefferson Street. P. O. Box 3731, Chicago.
Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description promptly attended to.
se21dim

Thomas, Huxthall & Thomas,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
NO. 144 WATER STREET, N. Y.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to W. W. DeForest & Co., N. Y.; Griswold, Minturn & Co., do.; L. Hawk, Richmond House, Chicago.

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Loomis Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. 3el'60-1y
JOS. H. TUCKER. | CHAS. RANDOLPH. | SAM'L P. CARTER.

Commission Merchants.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 229 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Geo. C. Bates, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co. N. Y.; R. R. King, Buffalo.
[au18ed84]

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by
oc2'60 1y] THOMAS NASH.

Insurance.

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		[illegible]
	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	244,610 00	[illegible]
Railroad Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		[illegible]
Claims unadjusted and not due		[illegible]
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT,
jy18-1y Agents for Chicago.
No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000 00
SURPLUS	[illegible]
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, and in Bank	[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered	[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	[illegible]
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock	[illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured	[illegible]
	Par Val. / Mk't Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	[illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	11,200
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	400
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000
Hartford City Bonds	10,000
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000
Accumulated interest on investments	5,711
Total Assets	[illegible]
Total Liabilities - - -	$40,704.52

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.70.
Officers:
GEO. H. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS.—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-'60-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Paid up Capital .... $300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital $131,636.22
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block. oc2-d665

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY,
Chartered in 1810.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call	[illegible]
Loans amply secured	[illegible]
Real Estate, cash value	15,000 00
2,000 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	[illegible]
1,010 ... in New York	[illegible]
... in Boston	[illegible]
... St. Louis and Milwaukee	[illegible]
... River Company Stock, Hartford	[illegible]
... Railroad Stock	[illegible]
41 City and Railroad Bonds	[illegible]
State Stocks	[illegible]
Total Assets	[illegible]
Total Liabilities	[illegible]

Polices in the above Company issued by
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis Block,
au30-c861-3m Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
Agents for the
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.
[je2-1y]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1860................................$236,517.02
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
jy14-1y-d780 Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.—The Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company have established a reputation for their machines Second to none. Persons purchasing the F. & L. S. M. will receive a full guarantee.
For Family Sewing they are unrivalled.
For Manufacturing Purposes they have no equal.
Purchasers are requested to call at No. 166 South Clark street, and examine these Superior Sewing Machines.
Remember the number, 166 South Clark street be tween Madison and Monroe. oc27-d365-1m

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated
CORNELL & CO'S
SEWING MACHINES,
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and Salesroom at
133 Lake Street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
L. CORNELL. [se15-d86-3m] T. C. ...

$28, $28, $35, $35, $40, $40.
SEWING MACHINES!
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING,
5,500 already in use.
Double Thread, Grover & Baker Stitch, and WARRANTED equal to the very best at any price.
They have wrought their own GREAT SUCCESS, and ... competitors, and GREAT REDUCTIONS to high prices and would-be monopolies. Thousands say it and every machine proves it. Swift, easy and still; Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Braiding, Cording and Embroidering most beautifully. The field of success in the world of sewing to be done, —from Book Muslin to Heaviest Beaver and Cowhide. No machine claims to give better satisfaction, and no Hemmer claims EQUALITY; ... our UNIVERSAL HEMMER, adjustable, as it is, to ALL WIDTHS and thicknesses.
☞ We want reliable Men and Women as Agents in every town in the North and West, to whom a great per cent. age will be allowed. Men of all professions, and ladies in all circumstances are now at work for us, doing their neighbors much good and their pockets no hurt by introducing our Machines, which are BREAD AND GOLD for the Poor and all that is wanted for the Rich. Samples of Sewing, Descriptive Circular and Cuts sent on receipt of red stamp. Address
CORNELL & COMPANY,
Call at 133 Lake street, Box 3062 Chicago, Ill.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT
Lock-Stitch Family
SEWING MACHINES!
$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.
The ONLY one taking this stitch sold for less than $50. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides,) size, capacity, speed, stillness, ease of motion, and manner of forming the stitch, it is VERY MUCH LIKE and WARRANTED to do as much and as well as the celebrated WHEELER & WILSON $125 MACHINE.
We also have the
METROPOLITAN
Double-Lock Tight Fast GROVER & BAKER stitch $28 Family Sewing Machine—warranted superior to either or both of these machines, at agents prices, to ... any person ... they will send ... or money refunded, if ... not ... to refund the money at the end of sixty days if they are not satisfied. No connection with Cornell & Co. Agents wanted. Call at 160 Lake street, or address LEWIS CORNELL, Box 3601, Chicago, Ill.
[se18'60-c581-1y]

TALLOW, GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.
Tallow, No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds; Candles—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Bankley's Cleveland Soapine Candles; Soap—Palm, Family and Erasive. J. C. MITCHELL,
77 Kinzie st., and cor. State st. and Archer Road.
fe8'60-1y

MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewer's and Distiller's use, constantly on hand, and each order promptly filled. Also, superior Yeast Malt in barrels, manufactured at Cold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Address A. G. MORSE, 13 South Water street, Chicago.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Goods, Gloves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
au8 70 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES,
au8 70 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
63 - - - Lake Street - - - 63
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
300 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
30 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc21'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30............LAKE STREET...........NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Boots, Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold
At the Lowest Prices.

1860 BOOTS & SHOES. 1860
PEARSON & DANA,
49 - - Lake Street, up-stairs, - - 49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.
Dealers in the above line of goods, will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits.
se21-d105-3m

LEATHER.—LEATHER.
FALL STOCK.
BLACKBURN BROTHERS,
46 - - - Lake Street - - - 46
LEATHER
Of superior quality for
Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness Makers and Leather Dealers,
AT BLACKBURN BROTHERS,
au13-c974-3m 46 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valencia Vestings of all grades and styles. SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
3,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
100 " Russia Sheet Iron.
150 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
200 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
3,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
2,500 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
3,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
se4 No. 176 Lake street.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
No. 152 LAKE STREET.
Next Door East Marine Bank Building.
Has opened with the largest and best stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c., and Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.
The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them to suit all classes.
sell-d36-3m] A. M. MILLER, Agent.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, and Buffalo Robes,
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
56............LAKE ST., CHICAGO............56
Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to a prompt paying trade.
E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
56 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 56.
[au13-c985-3m]

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS B. BYRN, 170 Lake Street,
[mh30 '60]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
HATS AND CAPS,
42 & 44 Lake Street.
The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
[se1-d5-3m]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are the Agents for
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES
IN ALL THE STATES WEST OF ...
☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue.
my5-d183-1y C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

No. 27 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 42 Wabash Av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &C.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper,
TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS
Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c.
18 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 18.
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS
Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER.
[oc1d135-3m]

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c
AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25............LAKE ST. CHICAGO............25
Have in store a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-1y

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177
(Third Store East of Briggs House.)
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of
Crockery, China and Glassware,
Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my15-1y 177 Randolph street.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
AT WHOLESALE.
95 . . . South Water St., Chicago . . . 95
Corn Baskets,
BROOMS, TWINES,
BRUSHES, CORDAGE,
MEASURES, MATS,
TUBS, AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS, WATER PAILS,
BOWLS, MATCHES,
BATH BRICK, GUN CAPS,
CEDAR WARE.
Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.
All of which are offered at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
[au15-c868-3m]

TIN PLATE,
TINNERS' STOCK,
For Sale at Low Prices.
5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
100 " Polished German.
250 casks Sheet Zinc, assorted.
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls. Wire as'ted Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.
A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse,
45......WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO......45
AGENT FOR
Howe's Improved Standard Scales.
[se15-d67-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
C. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH,
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18
[se4-d22-3m]

72 LAKE STREET. 72
A GOOD PURCHASE IS
HALF A SALE;
We invite buyers to examine our full and attractive
FALL STOCK
OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, Glass, &c.
[se29

BABCOCK & PEAK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[se18-ab 181]

Physicians.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic.
Office hours till 9 A. M., and 1 to 3 P. M., and all hours of night, at his residence, 84 West Randolph street.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
DRS. H. & C. KNAPP,
Formerly of New York, have opened an Infirmary in Chicago, on a new system, which embraces the most treating ALL Chronic Diseases, Consumption, Larynitis, Bronchitis, Cancers, Rheumatism, Paralysis, and ALL Female Diseases are special diseases treated in this institution.
They are the only physicians in America who cure
CURVATURE AND WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE,
which they do by a
NEW METHOD,
And the Spinal Elevator invented and patented by them. They cure seven cases out of ten,
And Benefit All.
They treat ... on a new method, all diseases of the EYE and EAR.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Office No. 179 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A. E. KEYES, M. D., Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago, that he is permanently located in this city, where he may be found ... readiness to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Residence and Office ... Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.
S. D. BALDWIN'S
EXCELSIOR GOVERNOR AND GAS PURIFIER
Has met with the approval of Gas Engineers, and pronounced by them superior to any thing of the kind in use. They are warranted to save consumers of gas from 25 to 40 per cent ... and ...
Relying upon the merits of the Machine
I propose to attach them to meters, and remove them if they do not give entire satisfaction AT MY OWN EXPENSE.
Agents wanted in all cities where gas is used. Office for the Northwest, No. ... South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box ... S. D. BALDWIN, Proprietor.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1860.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10th.

Exchange stock another step upward to-day and was firm and 1/4@1/2 better for currency if buyers 1/4@. Produce bills do not find their way to the banks in sufficient amounts to keep their stock actively employed, and hence exchange sometimes is accumulative. It is now worth just 3/4@4 on the dollar, and what its value is likely to be thirty days hence, no one could dare to predict. Gold 1/4@3 per cent. premium, selling; buying 1@1/4c.

ILL. CENTRAL R. R. CO.—The following are the estimated earnings for the week ending November 7th, 1860, and for the corresponding week in 1859:

	1860.	1859.	Decrease.
Passenger	$1,266.34	$18,167.16	$4,900.82
Freight	31,733.05	41,000.00	9,266.95
Miscellaneous	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Total	$37,249.39	$63,167.16	$13,917.77

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of October ult., compared with the same period of last year, viz:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Freight	$166,265.48	$101,886.11	$63,169.37
Passengers	89,013.86	80,752.05	19,932.11
Express	8,750.00	8,250.00	
Mails	7,625.00	7,625.00	
Rt of Road	1,083.33	5,833.33	4,750.00
Rt of Mach	1,666.66	1,666.66	510.22
	$273,394.27	$199,490.32	$85,955.44

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31st | 1,911,342.17 | 1,598,126.21 | $318,113.96
Increase on Express Business | | | $440.00

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
Canal		8000	4000			
G. & C. U. N. R. R.	1164	19026	70	143		615
C. & R. I. R. R.	1000	7000	700			
I. C. R. R.	865	12700	7000	700	350	700
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1000	7100	2230			651
C. & N. W. R. R.	2567	10131		24	194	
Total	5231	64128	14204	905	594	1704

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
To Buffalo		14250	2020			
To Oswego		31134				
To Ogdensburgh		5492				
Total		74250	42120			

The receipts of Wheat to-day amounted to 64,128 bushels, and the shipments, 74,850 bu. The market was more active under a fair shipping inquiry, and prices ruled at the close about 1c higher. About 26,000 bushels changed hands at 84@85c for No. 1 Spring; 76@80c for No. 2 Spring; and 70@75c for Rejected. There was a more active inquiry for Flour, and an advance of 5@10c, was gained—about 3000 brls being sold at $4.35@4.85 for fair to choice Spring extras, and $4.75 for White Winter. Corn was in good demand and firm under the receipts, 39@39 1/2c for No. 2; and 39@39 1/2c for new corn. Oats quiet at 17c, Rye and Barley quiet. Timothy Seed firm at $2.25. Clover Seed comes in but slowly—buyers offering $4.80. Highwines were dull at 17@17 1/2c. Mess Pork is in good local request at $17.25@18.00. Lard is dull at 9@9 1/2c.

The market for Hogs to-day was brisk and 5@10c higher, and the yards were pretty thoroughly cleaned out by shippers and packers at $5.20@5.35. Beef Cattle were also in active request, with sales at $1.25@2.35.

There was a better inquiry for freight room to-day, but rates were unchanged. Four vessels were engaged, at 13 1/2c for corn to Oswego; 15c for wheat to Oswego; and 16c 9 60 lbs corn and flour to Ogdensburgh.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK—Nov. 8.—Rates have advanced and the offerings are diminished thereby. To Liverpool—24,000 bu wheat at 10d; 19,000 bu do at 10 1/2d; 20,000 bu do at 10 3/4d; 20 brls wheat at 4s 6d; 40 hhds tobacco at 40s; 30 tons Clovereed at 40s; per steamer, 105 bales hay at 31 1/2. To Cardiff—1,000 bu wheat at 10d; 1,000 and 2,000 brls flour at 2s 3d@4s 6d. In Charter—A brig with 12,000 bu wheat, to Glasgow, on private terms.

Commercial Circulars by the Pacific, Liverpool, Oct. 26, 1860.

PROVISIONS—Only a retail business has been done in beef and pork, without change in prices. A very large business has been done in bacon, and the improvement of is to 4s per cwt., the greatest advance being on the middle qualities. Butter is also in good demand at very full prices.

LARD.—The week's sales amount to about 100 tons, chiefly at 63s per cwt.

TALLOW.—There has been a fair demand for North American, and of at 56s to 57s; holders now demand 57s to 57s 6d, and buyers are offering at the close.

BREADSTUFFS.—We have had a good deal more free demand for wheat this week, but the supply has been fully equal, preventing any advance in prices. Indian corn has been in very active demand at advancing prices.

AFTERNOON'S MARKET, wheat met a fair consumptive demand, at full prices. The inquiry for flour is heavy and 6d to 9 bbl nearly than the previous week. Indian corn meets a large consumptive demand, and advance of 1s 6d to 2s.

FREIGHTS.—Nothing doing in grain, engagements except for Indian Corn, for which there have been more buyers than sellers.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27, 1860.

The market to-day was well attended, but buyers of Wheat seem disposed to hold off for the present, and are not anxious to sell except at full spring quoting prices, be written 1d to 2d per cental lower or a limited business. Flour was also more difficult to sell, but probably from the same cause, prices scarcely maintained the advance in the interval since Tuesday, but that day's quotations were fully maintained.

GLASGOW, Oct. 25, 1860.

PROVISIONS—We have no new feature to bear. About 100 tierces Baltimore sold to-day at about 30s at auction. Bacon 46s 6d to 47s 6d. Nothing doing in bacon. Cheese firm at 52s for fine quality. Prime butter is wanted at 80s to 81s, but no demand for inferior.

LARD—Sales at 62s 6d to 63s for prime leaf.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat continues to have been unfavorable for securing the crops in the later districts. We have had considerable activity in our corn market, since our last, and an advance of 6d @ 9d will freely paid on American wheat. Large sales of Milwaukee wheat on quay at 10s 3d to 10s 6d, and for a choice article 10s is now wanted. Chicago brings 10s 6d to 10s 9d. Red winter Indiana is held at 10s 6d to 10s, and white Kentucky at 10s 9d. Baltimore flour has been in active request at 31s to 34s. Indian Corn held for 45s to 46s, and white peas firm at 42s.

TALLOW—37s to 37s 6d is the nearest value of North American. The price of P. Y. C. on the spot in London is 58s 6d to-day.

JOHN ATHYA & CO.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged. The engagements were:—To Ogdensburg; schr Wm Sanderson, corn and flour, at 16c per 60 lbs. To Oswego, schrs T. Baker and Nonpareil, corn at 14c; schr (name private), corn at 13c; schr C Trowbridge, wheat at 15c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,231 bbls; shipped, none. Market quiet and nominal, and nothing active. Sales were:—400 bbls "Alleghan" White Winter at $5.75 del; 100 bbls "Mineral Spring" Red Winter at $4.90 del; 100 bbls "Satan's XXX" at $4.35 del; 400 bbls "Commercial" at $4.40 del; 100 bbls do at $4.37 1/2 del; 50 bbls "Pelagonian" at $4.45 del; 100 bbls "Morgan" at $4.40 del; 50 bbls "Eagle City" at $4.20 del; 194 bbls "Sterling," 200 bbls "Waverly" and 200 bbls good Spring at $4.25 del; 200 bbls "Derwent" at $4.37 1/2 del; 165 bbls "Smith" at $4.25 del; 440 bbls Spring extra at $4 del; 250 bbls "Troxell" on p. t.; 250 bbls Superfine at $3.87 1/2 del.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1 ton at $1.62 1/2 per 100 lbs; 200 lbs do at $1.75.

MILL STUFFS—1 ton good Bran in bags at $9.00 on track; 1 tons do at $7.00 at mill.

WHEAT—Received, 64,732 bu; shipped, 14,500 bu. Market 3c better. Sales were:—700 bu good White Winter at $1.19 1/2 afloat; 1,000 bu Rejected Red at 82c in store; 4,400 bu Northwestern Club at 92c in store; 1,000 bu do at 93c in store; 500 bu No 1 Spring at 82c in store; 5,000 bu do at 81 1/2c in store; 40,000 bu do at 80c in store; 19,000 bu do at 80c in store; 200 bu Rejected Spring (no town) at 69c in store; 1,000 bu do (down town) at 70c in store.

CORN—Received, 14,204 bu; shipped, 42,120 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 200 bu No. 1 at 36c in store; 5600 bu No. 2 Canal at 37c f. o. b.; 2,000 bu No. 2 at 38c in store; 12,000 bu do at 38 1/2c in store; 2000 bu Rejected at 32c in store; 1400 bu new Corn at 34 1/2c f. o. b.; 5000 bu do at 35c in store.

OATS—Received, 905 bu. Market quiet. Sales were: 2000 bu No. 1 at 18c on track.

RYE—Received, 594 bu. Quiet. Sales were: 125 bags No. 1 at 49c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1704 bu. Market dull. Sales were: 1500 bu No. 2 at 32c in store.

SEEDS—Received, 3326 lbs. Timothy Seed in active request and firm. Sales were: 20 bushels prime at $2.25; 20 bags fair at $2.20. Clover Seed in good request at $4.30; 100 bushels sold on p. t.

HIGHWINES—Received, 194 brls. Market very dull. Sales were: 50 bbls at 17c; 150 bbls city in lots at 17 1/2c.

ALCOHOL—Sells @ 30c per gl.

MESS PORK—In good demand for the lumber trade at $17.50@18.00.

LARD—Nominal at 11c.

TALLOW—P rm at 9 1/2c.

HIDES—Received, 4,100 lbs. Market steady. Sales were at the following quotations: Green Salted, 7c; Dry Hides, 16c.

APPLES—$30 bbl choice New York winter at $4.

CRANBERRIES—10 brls fair at $6.75.

BROOM CORN—2 tons good at 4 1/2c.

BUTTER—Prime is in good request and firm; but inferior is dull. Sales were at 18c@18 1/2c; 14 pkgs choice Dairy at 18 1/2c; 25 pkgs common at 9c@10c.

EGGS—In good demand, with sales at 18c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per doz; Turkeys, 9@9c per lb.

POTATOES—Common mixed, 18@20c; prime, 30@35c.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 1260 Hogs, 381 Beeves, 80 Cows—Market active and advanced 10@15c. There was a good demand both by shippers and packers, and sales were active at $5.20@5.35 gross. BEEF CATTLE—There was a good demand for grass cattle, and $2@2.35 was paid by shippers. Good packing cattle sold at $1.25@1.75. The sales to-day were as follows:

Hogs.	Av. Weight lbs.	Price.	Beeves.	Av. Weight lbs.	Price.
70	200	5.50	45	1213	3.05
109	205	5.50	39	1231	3.05
113	185	5.50	19	900	1.75
47	200	5.50	17	900	1.75
200	230	5.45	19	1140	2.50
200	235	5.35	13	1093	3.00
200	229	5.35	13	1040	3.00
65	200	5.05	16	1225	3.00
40	257	5.30	20	1075	2.00
38	200	5.30			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Cotton continues heavy, but prices generally without important change.

Flour—Sales 10,000 brls Sour to Superfine Uplands, including 3,000 brls Southern at 11@11 1/4c.

Flour continues heavy, with only moderate sales and moderate home trade demand, and some little speculative inquiry. Sales 10,000 brls at $5.30@5.40 for superfine State; $5.45@5.50 for extra State; $5.50@5.60 for superfine Western; $5.60@5.70 for extra Western; $5.75@5.80 for superfine Southern; $5.80@6.00 for extra Southern.

Wheat—Sales 60,000 bu at $1.30@1.32 for Milwaukee Club; $1.32@1.33 for Chicago Spring; $1.33@1.34 for Red Western; $1.35@1.36 for Amber Iowa; $1.36@1.37 for white Western; $1.37@1.38 for Amber State; $1.38@1.40 for white Kentucky.

Corn—Sales 60,000 bu at 62@63c for Western mixed; 64@65c for Western yellow.

Oats—Sales 10,000 bu at 34@35c for Western; 36@37c for State.

Rye—Sales 2,000 bu at 70c.

Barley—Sales 3,000 bu at 70@75c for Canada West.

Pork—Sales 475 bbls at $19.12 1/2@19.25 for mess; $15.50@14.00 for prime. Beef quiet. Sales 500 bbls at $6.75@14.00 for prime; $9.00@9.25 for mess; $8.50@10.50 for repacked mess; $11.00@11.50 for extra mess; $12.00 for double extra do. Prime mess beef steady and unchanged. Beef hams dull with small sales at $14.50 for western. Cut meats dull and unchanged with small sales at 4 1/4@5c for shoulders; 11@11 1/4c for hams. Bacon quiet. We notice a sale of 50 boxes long ribbed middles at 10 1/2c. Lard very dull for want of stock. Sales 175 bbls at 13@13 1/2c for new prime; 13 3/4@13 1/2c for old do. Butter selling at 20@24c for Ohio; 25@30c for state. Cheese steady at 9@11c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES.—Coffee quiet and unchanged; sales 30 bags St. Domingo at 12 1/2c, and 75 bags Rio at 14 1/2c. Sugar to-day very quiet; sales 400 hhds Cuba at 6 1/2@6 3/4c, 1,000 boxes Havana, partly refined, and the remainder on p. t. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Small sales of Cuba Muscovado reported.

HOPS—Quiet and steady at 9@30c for new.

WHISKEY—Better, with a good demand. Chi & R I 55; Ohio and Pittsburgh 57; C & P 57 1/2; 10 C & T 58; Galena and Chicago 58; Ill Cent scrip 57; C & M 57 1/2; Indiana 56; Mich Southern 58; Mich Central 58; Reading 57 1/2; Harlem pref 27; Hudson 55; Erie 45; Erie pref 57; N Y Central 82; Panama 95; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana 58; Illinois Central 84; Cumberland coal 31; Illinois Central scrip 83; Virginia 6's 89.

[To Editors:—Our stock reporter was guilty of a terrible blunder to-day in getting hold of, and sending off, a wrong list of quotations. This is not the first time they have failed in some instances. The stock reporter is, however, only to blame for stupidity, and not any intentional misrepresentation.]

OSWEGO, Nov. 10.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat in limited demand; sales 2,000 bu winter red western at $1.25; 15,000 bu No. 1 Chicago spring at $1.06. Corn quiet. Barley unchanged; sales 300 bu Bay Quinte at 61c. Rye steady and quiet; sales 1,000 bu Canada at 75 afloat.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady; flour 49@50c, wheat 15c, corn 12c to New York.

LAKE INSURE—16,000 bu wheat, 40,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,463 brls flour, 76,800 bu wheat, 18,400 bu corn, 12,200 bu barley, 76,800 bu wheat, 4,700 bu peas.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Nov. 10.

Prop Neptune, Salsbury, Buffalo, 17 pkgs sndse, 14 hours. Left on dock, Sunday.

Prop Prairie State, Rommel, Buffalo, 500 brls beer, 100 brls apples, 43 pkgs sndse.

Brig Pilgrim, Burns, Oconto, 141 cds bark.

Schr Cygnet, Williams, White River, 65 m lumber.

Schr Albatross, Yates, Cedar River 100 m lumber.

Schr Helen Kent, Reed, Kewaunee, 48 cds wood.

Schr Commencement, Ferris, Holland, 60 m staves.

Schr H. N. Yates, Welsh, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.

Schr Maria, Crawford, Grand Haven, 140 m lumber

Schr Pilgrim, Hyland, Muskegon, 94 m lumber.

Schr Mount Vernon, Smith, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber.

CLEARED.....Nov. 10.

Schr Cygnet, Williams, White River, 65 m lumber.

Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White River, 70 m lumber.

Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.

Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 40 m shingles.

Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, White Lake, 50 m lumber.

Schr Sovereign of the Lakes, Miner, Ogdensburgh, 142 m lumber.

Schr Wm. Sanderson, Williams, Oswego, 1200 brls salt.

Schr Cornet, Williams, Eastwick, 150 tons railroad iron, Ashtabula.

Schr R. S. Sheppard, Atkins, Buffalo, 200 tons coal.

Schr Curtis Mann, Montgomery, Buffalo, 10 tons marble, 1,500 brls apples.

Schr Mary Johnson, Shepherdson, 60 cds wood.

Schr Vanguard, Munn, Montreal, 550 bbls honey.

Schr Monsoon, McDonald, St. Joseph, 100 m lumber.

Schr Trinolor, Reynolds, Muskegon, 416 lbs salt.

Schr North Star, Hanson, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber.

Schr David Morris, Kerr, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.

Schr Hope Dodge, South Haven, 90 m staves.

CLEARED.....Nov. 9.

Prop Tonowanda, Parker, Buffalo, 18,500 bu wheat.

Prop Michigan, Lewis, Ogdensburgh, 5,692 bu corn.

Prop Commodore, Wilkins, Ogdensburgh, sundries.

Prop Neptune, Salsbury, Buffalo, 15,500 bu wheat.

Prop City of Madison, McGovern, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.

Schr M. H. Stiber, Averell, Oswego, 11,634 bu corn.

Schr Bermuda, Stowell, Oswego, 19,500 bu corn.

Schr Helen Kent, Reed, Kewaunee, light.

Schr Montezuma, Moor, Oswego, 20,000 bu wheat.

Schr Reciprocity, Brenton, Buffalo, 12,282 bu wheat.

Schr Lady of the Lake, Dougherty, Buffalo, 13,800 bu corn.

Schr Flying Cloud, Borland, Buffalo, 14,500 bu wheat.

Schr Tarry Not, Love, Ogdensburgh, 16,021 bu corn.

Schr St. Paul, Mecker, Ogdensburgh, 13,000 bu wheat.

Schr D. H. Andrews, Provost, Buffalo, 19,322 bu wheat.

Schr Asr. Miers, Port Colborne, 20,000 bu wheat.

Schr Reindeer, Mapledoram, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat.

Schr Sir Charles Napier, Harris, Pt. Colburn, 17,282 bu wheat.

Schr C U Blackwood, Keith, Oswego, 16,000 bu corn.

Schr Moselle, Meriam, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 180 bu oats.

Schr Sarah Wood, Owego, 17,300 bu wheat.

Schr Queen City, Storm, Ogdensburgh, 17,200 bu corn.

Schr L J Farwell, Huntoon, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.

Schr Cascade, McGuire, Oswego, 14,000 bu corn.

Schr Zadock Pratt, Mackie, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.

Schr E C Roberts, Andrew, Ogdensburgh, 15,864 bu corn.

Schr Grace Murray, Vader, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.

Schr Nonpareil, Woodyard, Oswego, 14,000 bu wheat.

Schr C C Trowbridge, Coyne, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.

Passed Detroit.

Nov. 8.—Up—Props Bay State, Scioto, Comet, Forest, Berlin, Sonora, Sunbeam, Live Yankee.

Down—Props Granite State, Galena; barks H Lindsay, Dunn; Indiana, Lee; schrs R W Cross, C P Williams; schrs Speedwell, M Williams, Amelia.

Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, Nov 8.—Arrived, prop Mendota, Crosby, Chicago. Cleared, prop Montgomery, Butlin, Chicago; brig Mechanic, Steward do; schrs Yankee Blade, Fitchett, do; Rocket, Hacket, do; Altair, Kyle, do; John Thursby, Scully, do; Gold Hunter, Curtis, do; Mazeppa, Thomas, do; J S Newhouse, Blair, do.

Miscellaneous.

PROF. EYERGREEN CITY DISABLED.—The propeller Evergreen City of the Dalzells, Cleveland and Chicago line, bound down at last accounts on her way from Buffalo to Cleveland, and lay for two days in Grand River, with her wheel broken. She put ashore by the propellers Oswego and Equator.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE PEABODY.—The damage to this schooner is not so great as was apprehended, and it has been decided to tow her to Buffalo. She will probably be taken down by the tug Ives.—*Detroit Tribune.*

☞ The schooner Racine is sunk at False Presque Isle, in two fathoms of water. Her cargo is lumber and salt. Captain Robinson, of the Home Insurance Company, has gone to her relief.—*Buffalo Express.*

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Manufacturer of

French Burr

MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

FLOURING & GRIST MILLS,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators,

Separators for Warehouses,

Beltings of all kinds,

Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

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MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired. Mills contracted for entire, and Water Wheels and Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the sole right to the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING'S, MANN & WELLS, of WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of parties in want to their superior article of STEAM ENGINE, warranted to be of the best workmanship and material, and their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

Horse power.		Horse power.	
4	$775	25	$1,500
6	875	30	1,600
8	975	35	1,675
10	1,075	40	1,750
12	1,200	50	1,900
15	1,300	60	2,000

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mills we very highly recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

over the ordinary Engines in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes on hand, but orders may be examined and the necessary information obtained at our office. Any patient can with a common screw-driver and wrench put the Engine together and start it. Engineers are not required to be kept.

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., &c.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 574. oct7-29-1y

DAGUERREOTYPES.

The Best and Cheapest in the City,

AT HESLER'S,

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Best and Cheapest in the city

At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.

IVORYTYPES,

The Best and Cheapest in the city,

At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.

MELAINOTYPES,

The Best and Cheapest in the city,

At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.

AMBROTYPES,

The Best and Cheapest in the City,

AT HESLER'S, NO. 113 LAKE STREET.

oct8-1y

WET WHEAT.—Farmers take

notice.—Wet wheat, to be worth anything, must be dried before it will germinate. Charges for drying wet wheat will be reasonable. Charges for drying ordinary damp wheat will be very low. Damp wheat will not exceed two cents per bushel. Orders left at the office of the Chicago Elevating Company, foot of Lake street, will receive prompt attention. DAVID DYER, Jr., Agent. oct27-1m

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles

Ellis will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, cesspools, &c., in the city. Orders left at the office of Ellis & Co., corner of Lake and Clark streets, will receive prompt attention. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. oct27-1m

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

GREAT CROWD ON THE ISTHMUS RAILROAD.

COL. BAKER ON THE STUMP.

Large Speeches on the Almaden Quicksilver Mine Case.

THE OREGON MASSACRE EXAGGERATED.

By Joseph, Mo., Nov. 8.—The Pony Express, with dates to Oct. 27th, reached here this morning. Through some error the news was not intercepted at Fort Kearney.

The steamer Uncle Sam is full three days overdue from Panama, with the passengers leaving New York on the 1st inst., which causes apprehensions that the rioters on the Isthmus may have damaged the railroad, and otherwise stopped communication between Aspinwall and Panama.

Senator Baker, of Oregon, addressed an immense audience in San Francisco last evening. He avowed his intention to abide by the doctrine of non-intervention with slavery in the Territories, not as a principle, but as a policy.

Two men were dreadfully lacerated at Cruzo Valley, on the 25th, by the premature discharge of a cannon, while firing a salute in honor of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana Republican victories. One of them, named Gaylord Campton, will probably lose both his eyes.

The great New Almaden quicksilver mine case is still pending in the United States Circuit Court. The argument was opened for the claimants by T. C. Peachy, whose speech occupied a week's time. He was followed by Edmund Randolph for the Government, who spoke during the entire secession of another week. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, for claimants, has been speaking continuously for the past three days, has just closed, and Randolph commenced his reply. Beverly Johnson speaks next for the claimants, which Randolph will make the closing argument for the government. As an intellectual struggle, this case has seldom an equal.

The directors of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad have let the contract for completing the work within three years, for $3,000,000. The distance is about forty-five miles.

Recent intelligence from Oregon says that the accounts or the late massacre of emigrants by the Snake Indians were much exaggerated. Col. Wright has received positive information that all but eleven of the train had escaped. The settlements in safety. Arrived at State by the then Marshal of the Territory of Iowa, James Johnston, a former resident of Indianapolis. On his way back to Rock Island, or rather Davenport, opposite Rock Island, fourteen years ago, he was arrested at Rock Island fourteen miles from Davenport, for the murders of [illegible] some two or three others were implicated with Fox, and were arrested, tried, and executed. Fox escaped at the time, but was arrested some year or so afterward in this State by the then Marshal of the Territory of Iowa, James Johnston, a former resident of Indianapolis. On his way back to Rock Island, or rather Davenport, opposite Rock Island, Johnston stopped with his prisoner at Washington Hall, afterward known as the Wright House, in the village of Bloomington, now Illinois. The hotel was then kept by Mr. Edmund Browning. Johnston placed his prisoner under guard in a back room of the frame building, in which was a window overlooking a court that ran between the two wings of the rear part of the hotel. During the night, and while his guard was asleep, Fox took the cord from the bedstead, fastened it to the bedpost, lowered himself to the ground and escaped through the gate at the end of the court. He has been at large ever since—until his recapture at Attica.

Several gentlemen of this city, who were lodgers at the Washington Hall at the time Fox escaped, say they heard the noise he made in getting down, and outside of the gate to the court. He was not missed until he had been gone long enough to elude all pursuers.

The murder of Col. Davenport on the above bank, in which was the bank of Rock River, and in one of the most fertile districts in the Rock River Valley.

There is also connected with this property a large and valuable Commercial Advertising Business, Printing House and Bindery, and Blank Book Manufactory, all in full operation, and doing a profitable business. Unless some other article is use, it is entirely free from any supposable harm to man, and in all probability, will meet the end that the law prescribes for those who do violence to their fellows.

The present flourishing city of Davenport in the State of Iowa, was named in honor of the man who met his death at or near it, fourteen years ago, when it was a very small and insignificant village.

The Bible in Naples.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times*, writing of Victor Emanuel's expected arrival in that city, says:

He will have two powerful assistants with him in his work of redemption, and I [illegible] them together on the stairs in the Toledo the other evening; they quietly agreed to divide for sale—the pistol and the Bible—life and death, or rather death and life, said Garibaldi well knowing the power. Decomposition of the pistol I know nothing; but I stopped at one of the stalls, where a number of copies of Diodati's New Testament were lying (printed at the British and Foreign Bible Society), and make measures against the same. After a brief discussion, the bill was passed, and on April 1, the dissenter differing about the time only. The election is to take place on the Tuesday previous to the meeting of the Convention in the following year.

Debate took place on the resolution to send a commissioner to Georgia, some members thinking that it was unnecessary to meddle with other States, and others for separate State action.

In the Senate notice was given of a bill providing police regulations concerning persons from States hostile to our own.

Eight thousand "Minute Men" are drilling here to-night. Services of volunteers have been offered from Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Charleston despatches state that an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove the Government arms from the Arsenal in the city to Fort Moultrie. There was great excitement in consequence. The shipping hoisted the Palmetto flag, and the steamer Nina fired a salute. Resistance meetings are to be held here to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Placards are posted about the city, calling a convention of those in favor of organizing a corps of "Minute Men."

MOBILE, Nov. 9.—A battalion of Cavalry is about organizing and will be offered to the Governor of the State.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL AT BUFFALO.

Loss $140,000—Two Lives known to be Lost, and many more probably.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning in the kitchen of the Clarendon Hotel, and rapidly spreading, entirely destroyed the main building, situated on the corner of Main and South Division streets, and the wing extending through to Washington street. The adjoining six-story brick building, known as the Arcade, on South Division street was saved. J. H. L. Chamberlain, proprietor of the Clarendon, jumped from the fourth story, and was almost instantly killed. Wm. Cariand, of the firm of Cariand & Bierni, clothiers, was burnt to death.

The building was owned by Orson Phelps, and valued at $60,000, which is covered by an insurance of $40,000 in New York and New England Companies. The furniture, owned by Mr. Hodges of the American, and Mr. Richards, proprietor of the Eagle, was almost mostly destroyed. Loss on furniture about $9,000; fully insured. Wm. H. Peabody, druggist, loses about $5,000 above his insurance. Minor losses will make the total loss not far from $120,000, upon which there is about $50,000 insurance. There was a heavy rain falling at the time, which prevented the fire from spreading beyond the building.

It is rumored that four servant girls are lost, and it is thought that many strangers may have perished also. One man in the 4th story raised a window and exclaimed that he was a stranger and could not leave the way out and could not live another minute in his room, and begged the crowd to save him. He was not seen again.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 9.—The Western Stage Company's coach from Denver City, one morning, passed here for Omaha, at five p. m. yesterday, with mails and a full load of passengers and express matter. It brought no news of importance from Pike's Peak or the Plains.

The pony express, going west, passed here to-day at 11 A. M., being considerably ahead of time. C. O. G. & P. F. Express coaches with mails, passengers and express matter from St. Joseph Tuesday, passed here at 11:45 A. M. to-day, being several hours behind time, caused by heavy roads.

There is a rumor current here that the pony express is to be discontinued between this place and St. Joseph, making this its eastern terminus.

Two coaches of the Overland Express, which left Denver Tuesday morning, 6th, passed here between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning. Both coaches loaded with passengers.

From papers by this arrival we learn that Judge Meldrum was arrested some time last week, escaped, was re-arrested on Saturday and tried, when he gave bonds in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance on Monday, the 5th. The charge against him not being specified, but according to the statement of the Rocky Mountain News, it must be a grave one.

The schedule time for the pony going West passing here is at 1 P. M. on Mondays and Fridays, but until to-day the unsultme of passing has been nearer the establishment of the telegraph office from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays and Fridays.

Kansas Territory.

A very light vote was polled at the recent Territorial election. In Leavenworth county the Democrats have a majority of 40. In Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools—large Democratic loss. D. H. Bailey, Republican, elected to the Legislature by 50 majority. Wyandotte county gives Republican majority; Atchison county, 200 Democratic majority. Doniphan county has gone Republican—a gain. The interior counties, as far as heard from, have gone Republican by reduced majorities. Legislature remains with Republicans.

Pike's Peak Emigration.

ATCHISON, K. T., Nov. 10.—The *Champion*, of this city publishes a statement of the number of trains which have outfitted at this place this season for the Gold Region, Utah, and the Forts on the Plains. Ninety trains, composed of 1773 wagons, employing 2620 men, 693 mules, and 18,117 oxen, and carrying 3,250,988 pounds of merchandise have gone out. This amount is double that of any previous year.

The Turf.

DAVENPORT, Nov. 9.—The trotting match between Prairie Boy of Chicago, and Black Hawk of Rock Island County, Ill., for a purse of $2,000, five mile heats, best two in three, was won by Black Bird, taking the two last heats. Time—14.22, 14.38, and 15 minutes. Prairie Boy withdrawn on the last heat.

Republicans Rejoicing.

WENONA, Ill., Nov. 10.—The Republicans are celebrating their triumph here, to-night, with speeches, fireworks, firing of cannon, &c. A large number of buildings are illuminated and the Wide Awakes are on parade with bands of music.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—The extensive sawmill of M. & L. Glenn, in the 17th ward, together with a large quantity of lumber, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss $60,000; partially insured.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 9.—Tennessee certain for Bell by about 2,000 plurality.

Lake Marine Disaster.

CLEVELAND, O. W., Nov. 10.—Six schooners, viz: the Antelope, Great Western, Brunswick, Gem and two others, were driven ashore here during the gale last night. The loss [illegible]

Arkansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The Legislature of Arkansas has passed the Homestead act, electing Judge Fletcher President of the Senate, and Woods Bunch Speaker of the House.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Mexican advices say that Miramon, with 5,000 men, intercepted Ocampo at Tacambaro. The Liberals have seized $100,000 worth of church plate.

Conductor Killed.

PEKIN, Ill., Nov. 10.—Conductor Humphrey of the Peoria Freight train going East, on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, was instantly killed last night by falling from his train.

Terrible Explosion at Guadaloupe.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 28.—The Constitutionalists lost 2,000 men by the explosion of a mine at Guadaloupe. They afterwards raised the seige.

Marine Disaster.

WELLINGTON SQUARE, C. W., Nov. 10.—The schooner Berlin, from Oswego, bound for Chicago, was driven ashore here last night. Crew safe.

Another Body.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—The body of Capt. Barry, one of the Lady Elgin victims, has been found and brought to this city. He was captain of the Lincoln Guards and a much esteemed citizen of Milwaukee.

The River.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 10.—Water in river, three feet six inches. Atmosphere hazy. Temperature 34 deg.

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Arrest for Murder Committed Fourteen Years Ago.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 5.]

The telegraph Saturday night announced the arrest at Attica, Indiana, of [illegible] for the murders of Col. Davenport [illegible] at Rock Island fourteen years ago [illegible] some two or three others were implicated with Fox, and were arrested, tried, and executed. Fox escaped at the time, but was arrested some year or so afterward in this State by the then Marshal of the Territory of Iowa, James Johnston, a former resident of Indianapolis. On his way back to Rock Island, or rather Davenport, opposite Rock Island, Johnston stopped with his pris